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CMP-SPRCP-76-46

U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL. HONGKONG.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL
HONG KONG, B.C.C.

NOVEMBER 1976

U.I.C.C.
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中华人民共和国报纸选译

CMP-SPRCP-76-46

Survey of People's Republic of China Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong

No. 6219-6223
November 15-19, 1976

This edition is printed in the United States of America for dissemination in the Western Hemisphere, Europe, the Mediterranean, and the west coast of Africa from material produced by the American Consulate General, Hong Kong. All queries concerning this edition should be sent to:

National Technical Information
Service (152.12)
U.S. Department of Commerce
Springfield, Virginia 22151

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SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

November 15, 1976 No. 6219

****
* NATIONAL *
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"GANG OF FOUR"

The Smashing of the "Gang of Four" Has Saved the Party and the Revolution

by

the Party branch of the "July 21" Workers' College of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 2, 1976)

In the past few days, the whole body of teachers and students of our "July 21" Workers' College of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant and the revolutionary workers of the whole plant beat gongs and drums as on festive days, and jubilantly held rallies and parades to enthusiastically celebrate the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the CCP Central Committee and Chairman of its Military Commission as well as to enthusiastically hail the great victory of the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng in carrying on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and smashing at a single move the plot of the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power. They could not refrain from chanting over and over again: "Long live the great, glorious and correct Chinese Communist Party!" "Long live the ever victorious Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!"

Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan are a gang of the Khrushchev-type counter-revolutionary revisionists. They formed the anti-Party "gang of four," wantonly tampered with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line on a series of domestic and international questions and his basic principles of "three dos and three don'ts," and practiced revisionism under the banner of Marxism. They placed themselves above Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee, unscrupulously practiced sectarian activities to split the Party, embarked on intrigues and conspiracies, and vainly attempted to usurp supreme

power in the Party and the state. They said one thing and meant another, feigned compliance, and said nice things to your face but made trouble behind your back. They are typical examples of the bourgeoisie inside the Party, an out-and-out "pest-gang," unrepentant capitalist-roaders still on the capitalist road, and the mortal enemy of the working class and the revolutionary people.

The smashing of the "gang of four" is a brilliant and wise decision made by the great leader Chairman Mao before his death as well as the common aspiration of the working people and the hundreds of millions of revolutionary people. Now, with the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng to lead our Party we have weathered the storm. The history of our country is able to avoid a major regression and the people of our country are able to avert a major disaster. This is gratifying to the people and has their full support!

The struggle of the broad masses of revolutionary against the "gang of four" is a life-and-death struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between socialism and capitalism and between Marxism and revisionism. This struggle is of immense immediate importance as well as far-reaching historical significance to our Party henceforth in adhering to the basic line and policies drawn up by Chairman Mao for the Party throughout the historical period of socialism and toward combating and guarding against revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism. At the time of such heart-stirring victory, how could we not cheer and sing!

Our "July 21" Workers' College of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant was founded and developed under the guidance of the brilliant "July 21" directive of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao. Our whole body of revolutionary teachers and students have boundless love for Chairman Mao, and we will forever bear in mind Chairman Mao's patient teaching: "Students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience and they should return to production after a few years' study." For more than eight years, we have conscientiously practiced this instruction of Chairman Mao and supplied fresh experience to the revolution in education. Our "July 21" Workers' College is what it is today entirely as a resullt of Chairman Mao's munificence and loving care.

The "gang of four" meddled in things everywhere and were accustomed to hoodwinking people with false appearance as though they were supporters of socialist new things and the most revolutionary. Actually they insidiously and shamelessly attempted to claim the credit for the practice of Mao Tsetung thought by the masses as their own. We teachers and students of the "July 21" Workers' College have come from and lived among the working people and retained the true colors of the working class. We see most clearly the dirty underhand tricks of the "gang of four." They paid lip service to Marxism-Leninism, but actually carried out capitalism, and vainly attempted to make use of the socialist new things. They pretended to be revolutionaries but are really rightists. They glibly said that it was necessary to restrict bourgeois rights, but had not the slightest intention of applying the restriction on themselves and were insatiable in their greed for bourgoeis

rights. They daily taught others to behave as common laborers and identify themselves as the equal of workers and peasants, but they themselves felt no qualm in remaining above the people and leading the life of bourgeois aristocrats and overlords.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, we consciously restrict bourgeois right. We were laborers before coming to college and after graduation, we will return as common laborers to the practice of production. The antagonistic relationship between the "gang of four" and ourselves is precisely as Chairman Mao pointed out: "The bureaucratic class on the one hand and the working class together with the poor and lower-middle peasants on the other are two classes sharply antagonistic to each other."

The smashing of the anti-Party "gang of four" by the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has saved the Party and the revolution. We, the whole body of teachers and workers of the "July 21" Workers' College, must carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, rally most closely round the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, bear firmly in mind the basic principles of "three dos and three don'ts," seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the basic line of the Party, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war." We must carry through to the end the struggle to smash the anti-Party "gang of four," continue to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, run the "July 21" Workers' College as a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat and struggle with unflagging efforts for consolidating and developing the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

* * *

Obey Chairman Hua's Orders and Wage Struggle to the End Against the "Gang of Four"

by

the CCP Committee of the Talien Hungch'i Shipyard

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 2, 1976)

The happy news of the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the CCP Central Committee and Chairman of its Military Commission has been relayed to us! The news of the victory of the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng in taking wise and decisive measures to smash at a single move the plot of the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power has been relayed to us! Our Hungch'i Shipyard is immediately in a seething state and people, delirious with joy, run around to tell one another. These happy tidings have expressed the common aspiration of hundreds of millions of Chinese people, and we shipbuilders most enthusiastically and firmly support them!

Not long ago, when we mourned with immense grief our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, we also had anxiety for the destiny and future of the Party and the state. Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan formed the "gang of four," practiced revisionism under the banner of Marxism, carried out factional activities to split the Party and conspired to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power. All these could not escape the attention of the workers and we secretly resented them in our hearts. We knew that if they were allowed to usurp supreme power in the Party and the state, the revolutionary cause of the proletariat would be ruined. Now, through the life-and-death struggle between the two classes and the two lines, our Party has smahsed the frenzied attacks of the anti-Party "gang of four" and scored a great decisive victory. How could we not shout with joy and burst into songs!

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng is the successor personally selected by our great leader Chairman Mao. The exposure of the anti-Party "gang of four" by the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has eliminated the evil elements from the Party, removed a scourge for the country, and pacified the anger of the people, thus enabling our Party to weather the temptuous storm, the Chinese history to avoid a major setback and our people to avert a major disaster. This has won the wholehearted support of the people of the whole country and proved how brilliant and wise is the decision made by Chairman Mao before his death! Our Party has again a leader of its own and a dependable helmsman. This is a happy event of great historical significance and a guarantee that our Party will continue to advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, we must carry through to the end the struggle against the anti-Party clique of Wang Tung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan!

The great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't

intrigue and conspire." The historical experience of the past two-line struggle within the Party tells us that all people who practice revisionism necessarily have to work for disunity and intrigue and conspire. Moreover, all those who practice revisionism and disunity and intrigue and conspire end up without exception in ruin and shame. This is an objective law independent of man's will. The anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan, from the time of their springing out to make trouble to their downfall and total defeat, has again proven this law.

These careerists and conspirators had neither the truth in their hands nor the people on their side, and in order to achieve their sinister goal of usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power, they could only rely on toying with tacts, stabbing people in the back, setting up mountain strongholds and organizing factions and cliques. Unruly and haughty, they acted arbitrarily and did what they liked. Ruthless and vindictive, they attempted to topple a large number of leading comrades in the Party, government and army at the central and local levels. They worshipped things foreign, fawned on foreigners, maintained illicit relations with foreign countries and flagrantly practiced capitulationism and national betrayal. They were full of ambitions and placed themselves above Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee. When Chairman Mao was seriously ill and after he passed away, they launched even more frantic attacks on the Party and impatiently attempted to usurp supreme leadership in the Party and state. They opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line on a series of domestic and international questions, and pursued a counter-revolutionary revisionist line, an ultra-Right line. They are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the Party and unrepentant capitalist-roaders still on the capitalist road. They are guilty of every conceivable crime and have lost all popular support. The day of their stepping up their tempo to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat is also the time of their total downfall.

Summing up the historical experience of the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie inside the Party, we deeply realize that in order to ruthlessly expose and thoroughly settle accounts with the counter-revolutionary crimes of the anti-Party "gang of four" in usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power and eliminate their pernicious influence, what is most important is to "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism." With Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought mastered, we grasp the weapon for defeating this handful of careerists, conspirators and double-dealers. In the struggle against the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan, the theory study groups of 108 departments in our shipyard have separately held criticism meetings, denunciation meetings, study and discussion meetings and theory study meetings, and used Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to thoroughly dissect the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan and tear away their masks so as to expose their true identity and recognize their danger, and hence to raise our class awareness and awareness of the two-line struggle.

The militant course traversed by our working class shows that the masses of people armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought are a bastion of iron for combating and preventing revisionism. All revisionists, careerists and conspirators will reveal their true colors, and smash their

heads and break their bones before this bastion of iron and become dog-droppings spurned by mankind.

"The best method of celebrating the anniversary of the great revolution is to concentrate attention on revolutionary tasks that are still unresolved." ("On the Role of Gold At Present and After the Complete Victory of Socialism," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 574) In the struggle from now on, we are determined to rally more closely round the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, obey the orders of the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the basic line of the Party, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, wage resolute struggle against the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan, continue to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war," continue to push forward the socialist revolution and carry out socialist construction better still.

* * *

Cut Off the Tentacles of the "Gang of Four" That Sabotage Army Building

by

the Whole Body of Commanders and Fighters of the Second Company of a certain unit of the Canton Units cited for Second Class Merit in the Counter-Offensive for Self-Defense on Hsisha Islands

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 31, 1976)

On hearing the news of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng becoming Chairman of the CCP Central Committee and Chairman of its Military Commission and the victory of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng in smashing in a single move the plot of the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yuan to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power, all commanders and fighters of our whole company are elated and inspired, and with emotions churning like the flow and ebb of the tide inside, we hold in succession celebration, accusation and discussion meetings. We enthusiastically celebrate that there is a successor to carry on the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao, and celebrate that our Party, our Army and people of all nationalities throughout the country have again a totally reliable leader in Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. We angrily denounce the heinous crimes of the "gang of four" in usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power and vainly attempting to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the Party, unrepentant capitalist-roaders still on the capitalist road and a gang of bourgeois conspirators and careerists. They did not heed what Chairman Mao said, wantonly tampered with Chairman Mao's directives and opposed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on a series of domestic and international problems. They frenziedly practiced revisionism, worked for disunity, intrigued and conspired, and vainly attempted to usurp and seize supreme leadership in the Party and the state and to restore capitalism in China.

The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, following the brilliant and wise decisions made by Chairman Mao before his death and with the grand spirit of proletarian revolutionaries, has adopted unequivocal measures toward this gang of evil fellows guilty of terrible crimes, and smashed in good time their plot for restoration. This really gives all a lift of the heart and arouses the Army. It is superb! This has rescued our Party and our country at the critical juncture of the Chinese revolution, thus avoiding the re-staging of the tragedy of the Soviet Union's capitalist restoration in China. This is a great practice of Chairman Mao's great theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, a great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and a great victory for Mao Tsetung thought.

The anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan are termites that have sneaked into the revolutionary ranks and the deadly enemies of the proletariat and the laboring people. For the sake of attaining their sinister aim of usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power, they wildly opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian army-building line, made every effort to disparage, slander and vilify the Chinese People's Liberation Army personally built and brought up by Chairman Mao, negated our army's revolutionary tradition, sabotaged army building and solidarity inside and outside the army, vainly attempted to create confusion in the army and destroy our Great Wall.

During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, Chiang Ch'ing, one of the "gang of four" had already extended her tentacles to our units. Behind the back of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, she wrote us a personal letter forwarding some materials, and brazenfacedly asked us to study her letter again and again so as to comprehend its "spirit." At that time we thought: She has not any duties in the army and has also not the mandate of the Party Central Committee. Why does she write personal letters and send materials everywhere? Is this not running counter to the excellent revolutionary tradition of our Party and our Army and their strict sense of organization and discipline? This riddle remained unsovled for years.

Today, the truth is clear. Actually, the anti-Party "gang of four" placed themselves above Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, lorded it over the others, went all out to intrigue and conspire and vainly attempted to turn the people's army into their tool for subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. This was really wishful thinking and day-dreaming!

It is easy to shake the mountain but difficult to shake the Liberation Army. Our army is the people's army personally built and brought up by Chairman Mao, a contingent under the absolute leadership of the Party and the strong cornerstone of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The past chieftains of the opportunist line within the Party had attempted to usurp leadership and seize military power as an important step toward seizing supreme leadership of the Party and the state. Chang Kuo-t'ao sowed discord in the Red Army, Kao Keng advocated the "theory of the Party of the Army," Peng Te-huai organized the "Military Club" and Lin Piao vainly attempted to turn the people's army into his tool for unleashing a counter-revolutionary armed coup d'etat. But all their counter-revolutionary plots were not fulfilled and they were in the end mercilessly swept onto the garbage pile of history by our great Party, our great Army and the great people.

These several clowns of the "gang of four" made up of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan, who wished to topple our Party and our Army are similarly like the mayflies that try to topple the tree and the mantis that tries to stop a cart with its arms. No matter how they suppress people by means of pinning labels or hoodwink people with sweet words, they have not been able to scare or befuddle the people's army which has long been nurtured by Mao Tsetung thought and tempered by the revolutionary war. At present, the anti-Party "gang of four" made up of Wang Hung-wen,

Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan have finally been swiftly shattered by the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. They have become rats scurrying across the streets with everyone yelling: "Beat them!" They have come to the ignominious end which they deserve.

"With power and to spare we must pursue the tottering foe." We must rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, obey the orders of the Party Central Committee in all actions, and fight where we are directed by the Party Central Committee. We will study hard and put into practice Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, thoroughly expose and criticize the heinous crimes of the anti-Party "gang of four" and eradicate the pernicious influence of their counter-revolutionary revisionist line. We must accomplish the sacred mission of liberating Taiwan and unifying the mother country, and defend with our blood and life Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the dictatorship of the proletariat and the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Ku-feng.

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Resolutely Smash the "Gang of Four"

by

the whole body of worker-peasant-soldier students of
Chiaot'ung University, Shanghai

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 24, 1976)

With boundless excitement, the whole body of our worker-peasant-soldier students of Chiaot'ung University, Shanghai, most warmly celebrate Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's appointment as Chairman of the CCP Central Committee and Chairman of its Military Commission, and warmly celebrate the great victory of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng in smashing at a single move the plot of the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power. We unanimously hold that this is an extraordinarily happy event in the political life of the people of our country. It is of great immediate importance and far-reaching historical significance toward carrying out Chairman Mao's behests and carrying through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. It fully expresses the common aspiration of our worker-peasant-soldier students and the hundreds of millions of revolutionary people throughout the country, and fully shows that the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng is of one heart with us.

In the past half century and longer, the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao had inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism in all aspects and enriched the treasure-house of Marxist theory in the course of leading our Party and the people of our country in the struggle against class enemies at home and abroad as well as against opportunism of all descriptions. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought is our political telescope and mircroscope; the basic principles of "three dos and three don'ts" formulated by Chairman Mao himself are the touchstone for distinguishing Marxism from revisionism. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, we worker-peasant-soldier students and young fighters of the Red Guards who had been reviewed by Chairman Mao in those years held aloft the great banner of "It is right to rebel against the reactionaries," and in accordance with the principles of "three dos and three don'ts," rebelled against the handful of capitalist-roaders within the Party and smashed the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. Later on, we again launched the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and repulse the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, and won a great victory.

Today, we must rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, continue to hold aloft the great banner of "It is right to rebel against the reactionaries," carry out the principles of "three dos and three don'ts," wage resolute struggle against the "gang of four" made up of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan, overthrow these unrepentant capitalist-roaders still on the capitalist road and typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the Party, and defend Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

The "gang of four" made up of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan are a handful of bourgeois careerists and conspirators who opposed the Party to usurp power. They shouted Marxist-Leninist phrases louder than anyone else and dressed themselves up as "representatives of the correct line," but everything they did was against Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They are out-and-out renegades to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. They used the tool of public opinion under their control to fabricate rumors and hoodwink the people behind the back of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee. They set up "iron and steel plants" and "cap-making factories," "clubbed and branded people" at every move, and fabricated charges to ensnare other comrades. They formed their sectarian gang, worked in collusion, and set up their own system to insure that those who obeyed them would prosper and those who defied them would perish. They pursued their own interests in the name of revolution, pulled up the banner for use as tiger-skin, wantonly distorted and tampered with Chairman Mao's instructions, confused the truth with falsehood and dealt blows to others. In short, this "gang of four" played all vicious tactics, did all evil things, lost all popular support, and committed towering crimes against the Party and the people. They are the most dangerous and ferocious enemies of the proletariat. If their plot had succeeded, our Party would turn revisionist and our country would change color, the laboring people would have to undergo another round of suffering, and the fruits of victory of the Chinese revolution as well as the great achievements of the great cultural revolution would be completely lost. The "gang of four" betrayed Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, tampered with Chairman Mao's directives, practiced revisionism, worked for disunity, intrigued and conspired. In the face of the masses of the people tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and armed with Mao Tsetung thought, this gang of careerists and conspirators who opposed the Party to usurp power are doomed to failure. Although the "gang of four" made up of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan swaggered like conquering heroes in the past, they could not escape the ignominious end of collapse.

Mao Tsetung thought guides us in our navigation, and his brilliant and wise decisions inspire our will to fight. We worker-peasant-soldier students are resolved to respond to the combat call of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and quickly whip up a new high tide in studying Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings. We will rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, obey the orders of the Party Central Committee in all actions, firmly bear in mind the basic principles of "three dos and three don'ts," carry forward the revolutionary rebel spirit displayed by the Red Guards in those years, resolutely smash the "gang of four," fight the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan to the finish, defend Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, take solid action to carry out Chairman Mao's behests, and carry the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao through to the end.

* * *

CRITICISM OF "AN OUTLINE REPORT"

Is It the "Principle of Fetching" Or the Worship of Things Foreign?

by

Feng O (冯锷)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 5, 1976)

When the chieftains of the revisionist line peddle their reactionary ware, they often cover their trash with all kinds of fascinating revolutionary phrases in order to hoodwink people. The "Outline Report" concocted on instructions from the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing is a specimen of the toying of tricks of this kind. They embellish the revisionist things, disguise them, add some Marxist-Leninist phrases and distort the quotations from Lu Hsün in a vain attempt to cover up their counter-revolutionary essence. However, tricks of this kind cannot deceive the revolutionary people.

The "Outline Report" deliberately disparages the achievements in science and technology made by our country since the great cultural revolution, and clamors for the need to energetically introduce foreign technology and equipment. Assuming the dignified look of "worshippers" of Lu Hsün, its concocters seem to mean business in saying that "it is necessary to learn from Lu Hsün 'principle of fetching'," as if they have the source from Lu Hsün. However, when we read this incisive essay, "The Principle of Fetching," written by Lu Hsün in as early as June 1934, we can see their repulsive features in deliberately distorting Lu Hsün's original meaning and peddling the slavish comprador philosophy.

In light of the Kuomintang's "principle of giving away" based on national betrayal and capitulation and the imperialist "principle of delivery" for carrying out economic and cultural aggression in China, Lu Hsün wrote the essay "The Principle of Fetching" to expose the wild desires of imperialism for aggression and the corruption and impotence of the reactionary Kuomintang government. The essay indignantly pointed out: "By now, everything is based on the 'principle of giving away'." With this "principle of giving away," plus the imperialist "principle of delivery," we can only become an eternal slave of imperialism who "beg for some broken victuals as their rewards." Lu Hsün most unequivocally pointed out: In order to "fetch," we must "use our brains and power of judgment and fetch the things ourselves." After fetching the things, we must make "selection" to decide whether to "use, store up or destroy" them. It can be seen from this that what Lu Hsün meant by "the principle of fetching" is decidedly not to blindly worship things foreign, regard all of them as advanced that should be "fetched." Only by carrying forward the spirit of independence and using the Marxist viewpoint to "get rid of the waste and let in the fresh" can we adopt the correct Marxist attitude toward foreign science and culture.

After Teng Hsiao-p'ing resumed work, he hated to the bone the excellent situation on the scientific and technical front since the great cultural revolution, and openly declared his intention to "switch" back to the beaten track before the great cultural revolution in an attempt to "make a big breach therefrom and bring about the all-round restoration of capitalism. He nonsensically said: "The backwardness of scientific research" has "held back the entire national economy." He advocated seeking aid from the "foreign overlords," "introducing foreign technology" wholesale and relying on foreign countries for the supply of "complete sets of modern equipment." He vilified self-reliance as "presumptuous self-conceit" and "isolationism." In short, "the moon in China is not as round as that in foreign countries." This fully bared Teng Hsiao-p'ing's true identity as a comprador bourgeois and foreign slave. More than 30 years ago, with intense proletarian feelings, our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out for us: "Lu Hsün was a man of unyielding integrity, free from all sycophancy or obsequiousness." However, Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the capitalist-roaders in scientific and technical circles used here the trick of distorting Lu Hsün's "principle of fetching" to cover up their repulsive features. They were really brazenfaced in the extreme.

Making unauthorized use of Lu Hsün's "principle of fetching," Teng Hsiao-p'ing perpetrated fraudulent deals of national betrayal based on the "principle of giving away" of the Kuomintang reactionaries. He not only deliberately distorted the "principle of fetching" brought up by Lu Hsün in the past, but more vicious still, he openly ran counter to the principle of "maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" formulated by Chairman Mao for us, tried to reverse the correct verdicts of and settle scores with the great cultural revolution, and went all out to restore capitalism in a vain attempt to go back to the beaten track of revisionism.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing, this teacher by negative example, and the teaching material by negative example concocted by him are now being indignantly denounced and criticized by the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of the whole country. We must learn from Lu Hsün's combat spirit as a proletarian revolutionary, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, criticize the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of national betrayal publicized by Teng Hsiao-p'ing, persevere in self-reliance and hard struggle, and strive to win still greater victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

* * *

CRITICISM OF "ON GENERAL PROGRAM"

Take Mao Tsetung Thought As a Weapon To Deepen the Criticism of "On General Program"

- The teachers and students of Ch'aoyang Agricultural College turn grief into strength and continue to hold theoretical discussion meetings; they swear to carry through to the end the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts personally initiated by Chairman Mao

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 5, 1976)

At a time of mourning with deep grief the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, the teachers and students of Ch'aoyang Agricultural College, Liaoning Province, in response to the call of the Party Central Committee, turn their grief into strength and continue to hold theoretical discussion meetings and criticize "On General Program" concocted under the aegis of the arch unrepentant capitalist-roaders in the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing. They are determined to carry through to the end the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts personally initiated by Chairman Mao.

With profound proletarian feelings, the cadres, worker propaganda team members, worker-peasant-soldier students and teachers participating in the theoretical discussion re-studied Chairman Mao's brilliant works and his series of important directives and linked the reality of the two-line struggle on the educational front with a penetrating analysis of the reactionary essence of "On General Program" in opposing taking class struggle as the key link, tampering with the Party's basic line, turning against the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism.

The teachers and students re-studied Chairman Mao's brilliant directive: "The current proletarian cultural revolution is absolutely necessary and most timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism." Full of pride, they sang the praises of the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao and sang the praises of the excellent situation with "orioles singing and swallows darting everywhere" on all fronts of our country since the great cultural revolution. They indignantly pointed out: Teng Hsiao-p'ing emulated Confucius in "subduing oneself and returning to propriety," painted a dark picture of the excellent situation of the revolution and production in our country, vociferously clamored that "the present is not so good as the past," and fervently advocated in "On General Program" the need of "taking the three directives as the key link" in effecting an "overall rectification," including " rectification of culture, education and public health."

The teachers and students said: In Teng Hsiao-p'ing's lexicon, "rectification" means "restoration" and "overall rectification" means "overall restoration." He meant to reverse the correct appraisal of the great cultural revolution and settle accounts with it. It was under such a black banner of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's as "overall rectification" that there

was whipped up in educational circles a gust of Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, calling for "rectification" of this and "turning" of that. How far after all did they want to carry the "rectification" of education? In which direction did they want to "turn" the educational revolution? Things are very clear. If we should act according to Teng Hsiao-p'ing's method, a serious situation where the bourgeois exercised dictatorship over the proletariat as in the 17 years before the great cultural revolution would reappear in education, and the school would again be turned into a tool for capitalist restoration.

What attitude should we assume after all toward the old educational system in the 17 years before the great cultural revolution? Should we affirm or negate it? This is a focus of the two-line struggle on the educational front. The teachers and students of Ch'aoyang Agricultural College said: We know best what kind of stuff the old educational system in that 17 years was. Before the great cultural revolution, the great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "I do not approve of the old teaching system because it tramples men of talent underfoot." In the early stage of the great cultural revolution, Chairman Mao issued an order on the reform of the old education: "The period of schooling must be shortened, education should be revolutionized and the domination of our schools by bourgeois intellectuals should by no means be allowed to continue."

The great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao started from the cultural and educational battlefront. The great cultural revolution smashed the restorationist plot of Liu Shao-ch'i and company, criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line long pushed by them, seized back that portion of leadership over the educational front usurped by them, and began to alter in the main the domination of schools by the bourgeois intellectuals.

The teachers and students said: Now Chairman Mao's great idea, "It is essential to make revolution in education," has struck root in the hearts of the broad masses of cadres and people in the whole country. A brand-new proletarian educational system has gone through various tests, and is being gradually established. Teng Hsiao-p'ing went against the tide of history in a vain attempt to "make a rectification" and "make a turn." He could only be smashed to smithereens by the raging torrents of the educational revolution.

The teachers and students said: In class society, the school has never been just a ground for imparting knowledge. Every class conducts education and train successors in accordance with its own interests and its own features. Marx pointed out long ago: "The most advanced workers fully understand that the future of their class and thus the future of mankind are entirely decided by the education of the generation of workers in the process of growing." ("The Provisional Central Committee's Instructions on Certain Problems to Delegates," Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. XVI, p. 217) The restorationists in history also paid great attention to grasping education and making it serve their political line for restoration and regression.

The teachers and students also studied the two great debates that took place in educational circles in the Soviet Union from the October Revolution to early thirties. Shortly after the victory in the October Revolution, under the personal leadership of the great teacher Lenin, new revolutionary things kept surging forth in the educational domain in the Soviet Union. But the bourgeoisie unreconciled to its own defeat smeared the educational revolution in the twenties as "pragmatism" etc. As a result, the revisionist line got the upperhand in the educational domain in the Soviet Union. This historical lesson should be borne in mind.

Recalling the history of educational revolution at home and abroad, the teachers and students of Ch'aoyang Agricultural College soberly realized that: From now on, we will inevitably meet with resistance of various kinds from the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party in our road of advance. But we firmly believe that the line, and general and specific policies for educational revolution formulated by Chairman Mao for us are absolutely correct and that no matter how many hazards and obstacles we may encounter, we will surely achieve ultimate victory. In the course of the educational revolution, our Ch'aoyang Agricultural College has waged a dogged struggle against the capitalist-roaders within the Party and the revisionist educational line. In the future, we must adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, continue to act in contravention of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line and the old educational system, build the new world in the course of criticizing the old world, and wage persistent struggle for the proper operation of the socialist agricultural college and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The teachers and students attending the discussion meeting re-studied Chairman Mao's teachings: "You are making the socialist revolution and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." "The bureaucratic class on the one hand and the working class together with the poor and lower-middle peasants on the other are two classes sharply antagonistic to each other." "Those leading cadres who are taking the capitalist road have turned, or are turning, into bourgeois elements sucking the blood of the workers." "These people are the target of the struggle, the target of the revolution." They realized that these important instructions of Chairman Mao's have developed Marxism-Leninism, revealed the origin of the Party capitalist-roaders, the law and characteristics of their activities and pointed out the main target of the socialist revolution.

Concocted under Teng Hsiao-p'ing's aegis, "On General Program" runs into ten thousand words but makes not the least mention that the main target of the revolution in the historical period of socialism is those in power within the Party taking the capitalist road. This has fully exposed his vicious plot for protecting the bourgeoisie within the Party and turning against the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The teachers and students pointed out: Teng Hsiao-p'ing spread the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces. Under the cloak of "everything for modernization," he openly advocated that

"White expertise is beneficial to the People's Republic of China" and flagrantly abetted the young people to follow the "White-and-expert" road, and even created rumors to smear that the students would be in a "crisis" if they "learn no culture" and "receive no schooling." His vicious aim was to turn the school into a tool for capitalist restoration.

The teachers and students said: The great leader Chairman Mao's scientific assertion that the bourgeoisie is "right in the Communist Party" has further defined the direction for the proletarian educational revolution. It tells us that in the historical period of socialism, our schools are meant to become a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat and to train staunch fighters capable of struggling against the Party capitalist-roaders. Our college should take class struggle as the main course of study and let the students receive education and training in the period of study so that they know how to distinguish the capitalist-roaders and how to fight the capitalist-roaders bravely and skillfully.

Ch'aoyang Agricultural College has been continuously accumulating fresh experience in this respect. Of the large number of socialist-minded and cultured new-type peasants trained by this college, many have become staunch fighters in the struggle against the capitalist-roaders in the Party. The teachers and students said proudly: Didn't Teng Hsiao-p'ing want to protect the bourgeoisie inside the Party? Our new-type socialist college is meant to train revolutionary fighters one group after another to triumph over the bourgeoisie inside the Party.

The teachers and students said: "On General Program" loudly sings the tune, "Study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat," but says not a single word about studying the main content of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, i.e., the question of restricting bourgeois rights. This has revealed most clearly Teng Hsiao-p'ing's desperate attempt to strengthen and extend the base which the bourgeoisie and especially the bourgeoisie inside the Party rely on for shelter and for their very life, and revealed his reactionary essence of "knowing nothing of Marxism-Leninism and representing the bourgeoisie" and "wanting to protect the interests of the high officials when he is a high official." Teng Hsiao-p'ing tried by every conceivable means to strengthen and extend bourgeois rights. In the educational field, he desperately opposed the attendance of workers, peasants and soldiers in colleges, opposed the "from the commune and back to the commune" policy, opposed the practice of part-work and part-study and the practice of working while studying, and opposed the integration of education with productive labor. He at all times dreamed of restoring the old colleges dominated by the revisionist educational line in the 17 years before the great cultural revolution and training bourgeois spiritual aristocrats sharply antagonistic to the workers and peasants. His aim was to restore capitalism.

The teachers and students of Ch'aoyang Agricultural College said: Whether education should be integrated with productive labor and whether the school should train ordinary laborers capable of combining mental and physical labor and identifying themselves with the workers and peasants--this has always been a focus of the two-line struggle on the educational front. Our new-type socialist colleges seek to train ordinary laborers capable of

identifying themselves with workers and peasants and to contribute toward gradually removing the soil engendering the bourgeoisie, so as to give impetus to the more rapid growth of nascent communism and quicken the fall of moribund capitalism. Therefore, we must take learning from Tachai in agriculture and steeling through labor as a fundamental course of study in the school. Our agricultural college is not only a school and a scientific research institute but also a Tachai-type production team. Each of its students take up not only mental labor but also physical work. They let the calluses remain on their palms; they preserve the natural color of workers and peasants. In the practical struggle to combine education with productive labor, they make themselves ideologically red and acquire skills. Practice shows that only the college students trained this way are the ones really needed and welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Through the criticism of the big poisonous weed, "On General Program," concocted under Teng Hsiao-p'ing's aegis, the theoretical discussion meetings held by Ch'aoyang Agricultural College have further made a clear distinction between the right line and the wrong line and further clarified the orientation for the educational revolution and greatly strengthened the consciousness of the broad masses of teachers and students and workers in fighting the capitalist-roaders. They are determined to deepen the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts personally initiated by the great leader Chairman Mao, and with the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing as a driving force, to win still greater victories in the educational revolution.

(NCNA reporters and Kuang-ming Jih-pao reporters)

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ACCLAMATIONS OF HUA KUO-FENG'S NEW APPOINTMENTS AND VICTORY OVER "GANG OF FOUR"

All Three Services of PLA Hail Great Victory in Shattering Anti-Party "Gang of Four"

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 3, 1976)

commanders and fighters of all three services of the chinese people's liberation army have been rejoicing over the great victory won by the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng in shattering the plot of the anti-party "gang of four" to usurp party and state power. celebrations have been held in barracks, by planeside or aboard naval vessels.

travelling on horseback or by boat, frontier and coastal guards have brought the glad tidings to herdsmen of various nationalities on the grasslands and fishermen living on the islands. glowing with joy, the commanders and fighters have held mammoth demonstrations and rallies in cities, villages, snow-clad mountains, vast grasslands and coastal areas.

veteran red armymen, eighth route armymen and combat heroes, who had followed chairman mao in fighting across the country, were rejoiced at the good news. a veteran red armyman said with emotion: the contingent of demonstrators is a contingent of unity and victory; it represents an irresistible historical trend. the course of events in the struggle fully shows that our great party is invincible. our party now has chairman hua kuo-feng, who was selected by chairman mao himself to succeed him as leader of the party and who has been tested in struggle. the cause of chairman mao has a worthy successor, and our future is very bright.

burning with proletarian revolutionary indignation, p.l.a. commanders and fighters have denounced the towering crimes of the "gang of four", a bane to the country and the people.

the commanders and fighters of an outstanding company under the p.l.a. kwangchow units pointed out: the "gang of four" told all sorts of lies and committed every evil. it is a handful of despots riding roughshod over the people. having smashed the "gang of four" and eliminated this hidden danger, our party will become even more vigorous and our revolution will advance by greater strides.

the "red ninth company", a model unit in the study of chairman mao's works under the p.l.a. shenyang units, has stripped the "gang of four" of its masks with the weapon of mao tsetung thought. they pointed out: instead of being "standard bearers" of the cultural revolution and "vanguards" in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist wind, the "gang of four" are the chief culprits who trampled underfoot the party principles, and disrupted and sabotaged chairman mao's great strategic plan. instead of being "marxist theorists", they are actually political swindlers who tampered with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, practised revisionism and spread rumours to fool the people. instead of being "representatives of the correct line", the "gang of four" are really conspirators and careerists who plotted to usurp party and state power. if they should succeed in their plot, the party would turn revisionist, the state would change its political colour and the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao in china would be ruined overnight.

in the light of the history of the international communist movement and the history of the two-line struggles inside our party, the party committee of a division stationed on the south china coast denounced the "gang of four" for their vile acts of tampering at will with the directives of the great leader and teacher chairman mao. the party committee pointed out: all chieftains of the opportunist lines always deck themselves out as loyal students of revolutionary teachers in order to deceive the people and pursue revisionist lines. but, once the great leaders have passed away, they would discard their masks and attack the great leaders in the most virulent language. such was the case with trotsky, who was never tired of calling lenin his teacher. during stalin's life time, khrushchov even called him "my own father". but when stalin passed away, the same khrushchov openly betrayed his cause. comrades on the divisional party committee pointed out that lin piao and the "gang of four" were precisely this kind of ignominious counter-revolutionary double-dealers.

the troops and militia stationed on tateng, hsiaoteng and chiaoyu islands off the fukien coast have indignantly denounced the "gang of four" for betraying chairman mao's concept on people's war and sabotaging the building of the people's armed forces. they said that the great leader and teacher chairman mao had always paid great

attention to the building of the people's armed forces. chairman mao's teachings on building a unified system of armed forces combining field armies, local armies and a vast militia are an effective weapon to defeat the enemy. the "gang of four" regarded the people's army as a thorn in their thigh and did their best to sabotage the building of the army and militia with the vicious aim of attempting to usurp party and state power. we must wage unrelenting struggles against these conspirators and careerists, the armymen and militiamen stated.

commanders and fighters of a p.l.a. unit stationed in the lushan mountain, gathered at the site of the lushan meetings presided over by chairman mao, reviewed the history of our party, restudied chairman mao's teaching: "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire", and indignantly denounced the crimes of the anti-party "gang of four". the commanders and fighters said: at the lushan meeting of 1959, the bourgeois careerist and conspirator peng teh-huai launched an attack on the party, which brought ruin and shame upon himself; at the lushan meeting of 1970, the careerist and conspirator lin piao plotted to usurp leadership and seize power, which left him completely destroyed and utterly discredited; this time, the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party "gang of four" practised revisionism and splittism, intrigued and conspired, in an attempt to usurp party and state power, which likewise landed them in ignominious failure. this indeed shows that the people, the party and the entire party membership are of one mind in opposing a split. anyone who acts against the historical trend will inevitably bring destruction on himself. a platoon leader, who was a red guard a few years ago, said: "we must continue to hold high the banner 'it is right to rebel against reactionaries' and fight to the end against wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan, a gang of typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the party and unrepentant capitalist-roaders still travelling on the capitalist road."

the "red frontier guard detachment on the plateau", stationed in chagola on china's southwest frontier, held a meeting in the snowy mountain five thousand metres above sea level to celebrate the great victory of our party and denounce the "gang of four". addressing the meeting at the brightly-lit outpost in the deep of night, tsering, a serf-turned deputy leader of the detachment,

penetratingly repudiated the "gang of four" while recalling the darkness of the reactionary feudal serfdom. he remarked: "the 'gang of four' is a gang of restorationists serving the interests of the landlords, capitalists and serf-owners. the shattering of the 'gang of four' and the removal of this big evil from the party has averted a return to the tragic old society. it enables us to continue our triumphant advance along the course of socialism and communism charted by chairman mao. we will always bear in mind, generation after generation, this great meritorious service performed by the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng for the chinese revolution."

the commanders and fighters are turning their joy of triumph into immense strength in grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war. the commanders and fighters of an air force division, which shot down and damaged 88 enemy planes during the war of resisting u.s. aggression and aiding korea, have been training with still greater enthusiasm to master the skills of air battle. encouraged by the excellent news, they have been exercising the tactical moves over and over again and are ready to move at short notice to fight in the sky.

veterans of a celebrated regiment under the tsinan units, who had the honour of being reviewed by chairman mao at the ceremony of the founding of new china, vowed before chairman mao's portrait that they would carry out chairman mao's behests and continue the long march under the leadership of the central party committee headed by chairman hua.

People in Revolutionary City of Tsunyi
Celebrate Hua Kuo-feng's Appointment

(NCNA-English Kweiyang, Nov. 4, 1976)

jubilant
civilians and armymen in tsunyi, a historic city of the chinese revolution, are warmly celebrating hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, and hailing the shattering of the anti-party "gang of four".

the chinese workers' and peasants' red army led by the great leader chairman mao passed through tsunyi during the long march, where he called a historic meeting. fortyone years ago, people here greeted the establishment of chairman mao's leading position in the whole party and the whole army at the conference. their sons and daughters today staged demonstrations in the rain to celebrate hua kuo-feng's appointment, and the whole city resounded to the sound of drums and cymbals, cheers and firecrackers. many veteran red armymen, workers, peasants and soldiers went to the site of the tsunyi meeting to recall chairman mao's outstanding contributions and the struggle between the two political lines within the party. they said: "the historic tsunyi meeting put to an end to the dominance of wang ming's 'left' opportunist line in the party central committee, and thus chairman mao saved the party, the red army and the chinese revolution at a critical juncture of the revolution. forty years later, the party central committee led by chairman hua kuo-feng has carried out chairman mao's behests and at another critical moment of the chinese revolution smashed the scheme of the anti-party 'gang of four' to usurp party and state power, and once again saved the party and the revolution; this represents a great victory for mao tsetung thought and chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line."

cadres from tsunyi prefecture and its counties and districts, who were attending a meeting to grasp revolution and promote autumn sowing, were elated at the happy news, and they voiced their firm support for the wise and resolute measures taken by the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng to smash the anti-party "gang of four". they indignantly denounced the crimes committed by wang-chang-chiang-yao, a gang of anti-party, anti-socialist, bourgeois careerists and conspirators, who betrayed marxism-leninism in the guise of marxism-leninism in an attempt to change the party's basic line and subvert

the dictatorship of the proletariat. wang-chang-chiang-yao are unrepentant capitalist-roaders still traveling along the capitalist road. the cadres said that they would uphold the great red banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, and under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua, unite as one, march in step and carry the struggle against the "gang of four" to the end.

the workers of the loushan motor vehicle repair plant, the tsunyi non-ferrous metal smelting plant and the tsunyi chemical works said that chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line was their lifeline and contrasted their bitter past with their happy present life. they were determined to work still better in all fields and strive to overfulfil their production quotas.

Central China County Hails Great Victory

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Nov. 4, 1976)

the party committee of linhsien county, central china, where the nationally-known red flag canal was built, recently wrote an article warmly hailing comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and of the c.p.c. central committee military commission and the great victory in smashing the scheme of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power: excerpts from the article follow:

our linhsien county is one of the advanced units in the country to learn from the tachai production brigade, and was cited on several occasions by chairman mao and the party central committee. we have waged struggles against the bourgeoisie within the party several times. in the course of building the red flag canal, together with the people of the whole county, we studied hard chairman mao's works and resolutely resisted liu shao-chi's sinister order that the project be stopped. after ten years of hard effort, we built trunk and auxiliary channels totalling 1,500 kilometres across rock-strewn hills and hanging cliffs in the taihang mountains. this put an end to the drought which linhsien county had suffered nine years out of ten.

in 1974, while we were following chairman mao's great strategic plan and deepening the movement to criticize lin piao and confucious, the "gang of four" went their own way behind chairman mao's back and tried to undermine the movement. the revolutionary people of the whole county firmly followed chairman mao's instructions, persevered in criticizing lin piao and confucious, thus winning great victory. in accordance with chairman mao's instructions, we then led the people of the county in launching a mass movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and combating and preventing revisionism. making use of the mass media under their control, the "gang of four" opposed the teaching of chairman mao's that revisionism is the main danger. they clamoured that empiricism was the main danger at the present and attempted to turn attention away from the study of the theory and combating and preventing revisionism. the people of our county, who have always acted according to chairman mao's teachings and persevered in criticizing revisionism, have greatly heightened their consciousness of class struggle and two-line struggle, of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and of combating and preventing revisionism.

after the national conference to learn from tachai was held last year, the people of the county made further efforts to study the basic experience of tachai and were determined to build their own county into one of the tachai-type. the "gang of four" again took pains to distort chairman mao's principle "grasp revolution, promote production" and poured cold water on the vigorous learn-from-tachai movement. the party organizations at various levels stood firm in the face of this evil wind. leading cadres went down to the grassroots and led the masses in bringing about a new upsurge in repudiating capitalism and revisionism and in going all out for building socialism.

we are resolved to lead the people of the county to hold aloft the banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, rally closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, carry out chairman mao's behests, criticize the vile crimes of the anti-party clique, put the revolutionary enthusiasm stimulated by the struggle into socialist construction, and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered in china by chairman mao.

"MAO TSETUNG" LOCOMOTIVE ANNIVERSARY

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary: Always Act as Locomotive in Grasping Revolution and Promoting Production

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 3, 1976)

today's "people's daily" carries a commentary entitled "always act as a locomotive in grasping revolution and promoting production".

october 30 was the 30th anniversary of the naming of the "mao tsetung" locomotive after the great leader and teacher chairman mao. the locomotive was reconstructed by railwaymen in harbin, northeast china, from an abandoned wreck in 1946. it steamed southward with the people's liberation army during the war to liberate the whole of china.

excerpts from the commentary follow:

under the loving care of chairman mao and the party central committee, the crew of the "mao tsetung" locomotive has advanced triumphantly along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line in the past three decades. in the years of raging war, railways were restored wherever the people's liberation army advanced and the "mao tsetung" locomotive steamed there. during the socialist revolution and construction, the locomotive crew has persisted in taking class struggle as the key link, adhered to the party's basic line, persevered in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and made outstanding contributions in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. the locomotive has run more than three million kilometres without breakdown, something unheard of in the history of china's railway transport. it has set an outstanding example in implementing the "charter of the anshan iron and steel company" and carrying out the mass movement "in industry, learn from taching". the locomotive crew has been cited on many occasions. as a collective, it was recently awarded an order of merit, special class, in accordance with a decision by the ministry of railways of the people's republic of china.

the locomotive crew has accumulated valuable experience in the three revolutionary movements. it has unswervingly implemented chairman mao's great principle of "grasping revolution, promoting production" and always placed revolution above

everything else, putting revolution in command of production and setting right the relationship between revolution and production, between politics and economics.

in order to usurp party and state power and restore capitalism, the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party gang poked its nose into some railway units and feverishly undermined chairman mao's principle of "grasping revolution, promoting production". it unscrupulously practised metaphysics and repressed the enthusiasm of the railway workers for grasping revolution and promoting production by labelling people at will as advocates of the "theory of productive forces" and of the practice of "controlling, checking and suppressing the workers." it wantonly opposed the general line "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", which was formulated by chairman mao, and agitated for the stoppage of work and production. alleging that to ensure trains running safely and on schedule was to "put punctuality in command", it disrupted railway transport to undermine production and the national economy as a whole and affect people's life in an attempt to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

braving the evil wind whipped up by the "gang of four", the members of the "mao tsetung" locomotive crew assiduously studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, and by linking their study with reality, they acquired a deep understanding of the dialectical unity of the opposites revolution and production, politics and economics. knowing that revolution means the emancipation of productive forces, they made still greater efforts to grasp revolution and promote production. they emulated the revolutionary spirit of the taching oil workers, who put forward the slogan "it is justifiable, meritorious and glorious to go in for socialism in a big way." with a strong proletarian sense of duty, they adhered to the system of personal responsibility and the various rational rules and regulations and stood fast at their posts, trying to haul greater loads and working selflessly. following the great leader chairman mao's strategic plan and acting on the directives of the esteemed and beloved premier chou en-lai, they drove to wuhan, hsuchou and paotou and, surmounting all difficulties, they enthusiastically propagated chairman mao's great principle of "grasping revolution, promoting production", united with the revolutionary masses, criticized revisionism, did railway transport well and advanced the excellent situation in

revolution and production. they are true steel-willed revolutionaries. they are worthy of the name of heroic railway workers who are armed with mao tsetung thought and have a glorious revolutionary tradition.

"we will always act as a locomotive in grasping revolution and promoting production and make up for the losses in time and material wealth caused by interference and sabotage by the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique excl."

this firm pledge of the "mao tsetung" locomotive crew speaks the minds of the railway workers and the hundreds of millions of people throughout the country. we are convinced that under the wise leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng and through a penetrating criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the "gang of four" and its heinous crimes in plotting to usurp party and state power and restore capitalism, the hitherto repressed socialist enthusiasm of the masses of people will erupt like a volcano and push the socialist revolution and construction rapidly forward in all fields.

Peking Meeting Marks 30th Anniversary of Naming of "Mao Tsetung" Locomotive

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 3, 1976)

a meeting to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the naming of the "mao tsetung" locomotive after the great leader and teacher chairman mao was held in peking between october 30 and november 1.

the meeting was convened in the excellent situation in which the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country were warmly celebrating comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and of the c.p.c. central committee military commission, and hailing the great victory in shattering the plot of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power.

the meeting was held under the care of leading comrades on the state council and under the leadership of the peking municipal party committee and the ministry of railways. it was called by the peking railway bureau.

it was a meeting at which the railwaymen, in response to the great call issued by the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, pledged to bring about a new upsurge in studying the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao, and expose and repudiate the towering crimes of the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique. it was a meeting to mobilize the railwaymen to further implement the "charter of the anshan iron and steel company", deepen the mass movement "in industry, learn from taching" and grasp revolution and promote production.

attending the meeting were 1,200 representatives of the country's 20 railway bureaux, over 200 advanced locomotive crews and units, and departments under the ministry of railways.

chao wen-pu, secretary of the party committee and chairman of the revolutionary committee of the peking railway bureau, spoke at the meeting. he said: in the past 30 years, under the party's leadership, the crew of the "mao tsetung" locomotive has made outstanding contributions and accumulated valuable experience in class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. it is a red flag unit in railway transport and an advanced unit in implementing the "charter of the anshan iron and steel company" and in learning from taching, national pace-setter in industry. the locomotive has set a record of over three million kilometres safe running. over the past 30 years the crew has consistently taken class struggle as the key link, perseveringly placed politics in command, earnestly carried out chairman mao's instructions, and worked well for the revolution. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, the crew, closely following chairman mao's great strategic plan, criticized revisionism and the bourgeoisie, adhered to the great principle of "grasping revolution, promoting production", fervently supported new socialist things and defended chairman mao's revolutionary line. the crew members conscientiously studied chairman mao's teaching "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire" and the directives of the party central committee, and waged a resolute struggle against the anti-party "gang of four".

speaking on behalf of the "mao tsetung" locomotive crew, chief engineer chen fu-han acclaimed the fact that our party has found a new leader of its own in chairman hua kuo-feng.

by taking resolute measures, he said, the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng crushed the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique at one blow and thus saved the revolution and the party, much to the satisfaction of the people.

he pledged that they would rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, strive to understand better chairman mao's teachings that the bourgeoisie "is right in the communist party" and that "the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road", and wage a determined struggle against the anti-party clique of wang, chang, chiang and yao, who are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the party.

yang shou-shan, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and kuo lu and su chieh, vice-ministers of railways, also spoke at the meeting.

they congratulated the "mao tsetung" locomotive crew on its remarkable achievements in the past 30 years. they all expressed the hope that, under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, the chinese railwaymen would carry on their glorious "february 7" tradition and stand in the van of the struggle to thoroughly expose and criticize the anti-party "gang of four", that bunch of bourgeois careerists and conspirators.

they also expressed the hope that the railway workers would "grasp revolution, promote production", firmly adhere to the general line for building socialism formulated by chairman mao, and work for the comprehensive modernization of china's agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology before the end of the century.

at the meeting, kuo lu read a ministry of railways order giving the "mao tsetung" locomotive crew a citation of special class and presented a certificate of honour to it. the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the ministry of railways presented silk banners to the crew in recognition of its service. the revolutionary committee of the peking railway bureau gave the crew works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, as well as a silk banner and a certificate.

the meeting addressed a message to railwaymen throughout the country. the message says: "railways are the main artery of the national economy. the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng has full confidence in us railway workers and has placed great hopes on us. it has issued new battle orders and put higher demands on us. the participants at this meeting wish to join fellow

railway workers throughout the country in learning more from and popularizing the experience of the 'mao tsetung' locomotive crew. after its example, we will persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, carry out 'the charter of the anshan iron and steel company' and develop the mass movement 'in industry, learn from taching'. we must make use of the present excellent situation and do still better in revolution and production on the railways."

the representatives of railway bureaux from all parts of china pledged to respond to the call of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, obey its commands in all their actions, thoroughly expose and criticize the counter-revolutionary crimes of the "gang of four", continue the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist wind, "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war", do a better job in railway transport, compensate for the losses in time and material wealth caused by the anti-party "gang of four" and give full play to the railway's role as the "advance party" in developing the socialist revolution and construction.

the "mao tsetung" locomotive was reconstructed by railway workers of the harbin locomotive section from an abandoned wreck and officially named after chairman mao on october 30, 1946. for 30 years the locomotive has made important contributions to the revolution whether in fulfilling logistic missions in the war of liberation and the war to resist u.s. aggression and aid korea, or in supporting socialist construction. by the end of september this year, the locomotive had set a national record of 3 million kilometres safe running. during this period, the "mao tsetung" locomotive transported 1.16 million tons of freight above its quota, achieved a saving of 11,400 tons of fuel coal and 24,000 yuan in operating cost. the "mao tsetung" locomotive crew is a red flag unit in china's railway transport.

for 30 years, the crew members have always put the study of works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao in the first place and always followed chairman mao's revolutionary line in doing everything.

denouncing the "gang of four" for sabotaging socialist construction, the crew members pointed out: the "gang of four" even spread such nonsense as "we'd rather have a socialist 'behind schedule' than a revisionist 'on schedule'." it wanted to topple proletarian dictatorship by levelling charges

against those departments which had actively grasped revolution and promoted production and did the same to those cadres and workers who had great enthusiasm for building socialism. these bloodsuckers who know nothing about farming and industrial work, went all out to sabotage china's socialist construction with the criminal aim to ruin the economic foundation of proletarian dictatorship. this gang of counter-revolutionaries which attempted to turn back the wheels of history has been crushed inevitably by the advancing locomotive of the people's revolution.

the "mao tsetung" locomotive crew is determined to grasp revolution and promote production with greater vigour, strive to fulfil and overfulfil this year's quota and win still greater victories in socialist revolution and construction.

COLLECTIVE ECONOMY

Central China County Strengthen Collective Economy

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Nov. 4, 1976)

the public accumulation assets including fixed assets and currency in circulation at the commune, production brigade and production team levels of eleven provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in china in 1975 was seventy per cent above those in 1965, the ministry of agriculture and forestry announces.

huihsien county of honan province, central china, is an example. the commune's three-levels of public accumulation assets are five times those in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution began. the county was poor and backward and suffered frequent natural disasters but it is now a thriving mountainous area with a surplus of grain.

liangtsun people's commune, located in the southeast part of the county and which has a population of 43,000, last year had 24,780,000 yuan (rmb) in accumulation assets, 5.3 times those in 1965.

the collective economy has grown with the improvement in farming conditions and the rapid increase in output and local industry.

liangtsun people's commune launched a mass movement during the cultural revolution to learn from tachai, the national pace-setter in agriculture. every winter-spring period it has improved irrigation facilities and the quality of the soil. all the rolling and low-lying farmland has been improved. more than 3,000 hectares of farmland now give stable high yield. the per hectare grain yield in the past dozen years has gone up from 1.5 tons to 9.58 tons. total output has increased three times. the people no longer rely on the state to meet their grain needs. they sold 3,290 tons of grain to the state in 1975 and the collective reserve grain reached 3,550 tons, enough to feed its members for a half year.

liangtsun people's commune now has 76 factories and every production brigade has its own. these factories produce mainly machines for agriculture, chemical fertilizer and cement and process agricultural and side-line products. before the great cultural revolution, every spare part for their machinery had to be purchased from the county town or elsewhere. the commune's agricultural machinery plant produces hand tractors and other small machines and the brigade workshops can do repairs. the commune-and brigade-run industry provides agriculture with funds.

the commune now has more than 6,000 farm machines of various type, including 124 tractors of different size. ploughing, irrigation and drainage, threshing, transport and processing of grain and fodder are wholly or partly mechanized. each hectare of farmland has 750 kilogrammes of nitrogenous fertilizer and 1,125 kilogrammes of phosphorous fertilizer applied each year which are produced locally.

acting on chairman mao's directive "on the question of the distribution of income, we must take account of the interests of the state, the collective and the individual", liangtsun commune deducts the small part of the total income that covers cost of production, management and expanded reproduction and the state agricultural tax, sets aside another small portion for public accumulation and for social services and distributes the bulk among its members. as production develops, the peasants' income increases year after year.

the change in the proportion of ownership of the means of production at the three levels is a significant feature of the expansion of the collective economy since the start of the cultural revolution. there was almost no commune-level income in the liangtsun people's commune up to

1966, except for office supplies and wages for staff members. but in 1975, the commune-level income accounted for 30.8 percent of the total three-level income. the brigade-level income rose to 32 percent from only 9.7 in 1965. the income at the team level dropped from 90.3 to 37.2.

the people's communes in china at the present stage have a three-level system of ownership of the means of production, with ownership by the production team as the basic form. the production team is the basic accounting unit. the increase in the percentage of income at the commune and production brigade levels shows the growth of public ownership. this is creating the necessary conditions for gradually shifting the basic accounting unit to the brigade and commune levels.

the people's communes are becoming more able to assist the poorer production brigades and teams develop their production, gradually bridging the gap between richer and poorer brigades and teams and ensuring that the poor and lower-middle peasants continue the general advance along the road of common prosperity.

of the 30 production brigades in liangtsun commune, eight are poor due to unfavourable conditions of production. while the cadres and peasants of these brigades have worked hard and self-reliantly to transform their backwardness, the commune is in a position to give their help in a planned way. it allocated funds from the commune-level public accumulation and provided them with chemical fertilizer, cement and machines produced by the commune-run enterprises at no cost. these eight brigades today have grain reserves or surpluses to sell to the state. the food grain and personal income of each commune member in the eight brigades are approaching those of the richer brigades.

expanded collective economy enables the people's communes to transform nature on a large scale. they are undertaking projects previously impossible. as it had a large population for a small area of farmland, the commune organized large numbers of its members to transform a dry river-bed twenty kilometres away into garden-like farmland in the course of three winters of hard work. they also built a new village with rows of two-storeyed tile-roofed and brick houses. the amount of farmland improvement and water control projects done by liangtsun commune in one winter-spring period now surpasses the total done in three years before the cultural revolution.

the average income of each commune member in liangtsun in 1975 was two and a half times that of 1965. the average amount of food grain per capita (including children and infants) is 250 kilogrammes a year. every household has grain reserves. collective and individual grain reserves are sufficient to feed all the commune members for one year. the overwhelming majority of the families in the commune have bank deposits or savings in the credit cooperatives.

liangtsun commune has its own public health centre and the production brigades have public health stations. each of the brigades has three to four barefoot doctors. the commune is covered by a cooperative medical service into which every peasant pays only half a yuan each year for all the treatment he receives and all medicine prescribed. the bulk of the medical expenses are paid from the collective commune fund set aside for welfare.

each of the villages has its own primary school and all school-aged children are enrolled. there are 13 junior middle schools and two senior middle schools in the commune. all pupils and students are enrolled free of charge. the commune has a mobile film projection team to serve every production team.

the commune has 68 widows and widowers without family. it provides them with food, clothing, medical attention, housing and burial expense. 72-year-old chang jui-lien was a servant to a landlord in the old society and lived like beasts of burden. the production team now takes responsibility for providing her with her needs and gives her a monthly cash allowance.

"the collective road we are taking is bright and socialism is fine," this is what the commune members say. the expansion of the collective economy, the development of production and the increase of public welfare services have given the peasants a deeper understanding of the superiority of the people's communes which are bigger and have more developed socialist nature than the previous cooperatives and to see more clearly their bright socialist future.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line Brings Rapid Development to China's Science and Technology

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 3, 1976)

guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, the scientific and research units under the academia sinica have achieved important successes in more than 1,000 items since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution ten years ago. many of these have filled gaps in china's science and technology and reached or surpassed world advanced levels.

the academia sinica research institutes have popularized more than 70 important research successes to accelerate the agricultural development and to cater to the needs in the nation-wide drive to learn from tachai, pace-setter in china's agriculture. china now ranks among the advanced countries in the world in haploid breeding. the genetics research institute of the academia sinica and the peking botanic research institute which started the work in this field in 1970 in cooperation with agricultural scientific and research units and poor and lower-middle peasants were the first in the world to have succeeded in haploid-breeding new varieties of wheat and maize and in popularizing new varieties of rice and tobacco which were bred by the same method. chinese scientific and research workers have also bred more than 100 new varieties of wheat, rice, cotton, soyabean, peanuts and rape by the method of radiation.

china's scientists and technicians have also carried out much successful research to meet the urgent needs of the industry. take the machinery industry. since the cultural revolution, many new technological processes and materials have been popularized and new techniques developed. numerical control technique has been applied to instruments and meters, electric plating and the drawing of mono-silicon rods. laser technique is being used in gauging, medical work and automatic control. the academia sinica has organized over 600 people from its 20 attached units to work on environment protection and pollution elimination so as to protect the health of the people and make rational use of resources. the talien chemico-physics institute in cooperation with the taching oilfield and the peking general petro-chemical works solved the pollution problem arising from the waste gases in the production

of nitrates. the shanghai organic chemistry institute and a shanghai chemical plant succeeded in making soda ash of high purity by using ion exchanging membranes to electrolyze salt to replace the old method of using mercury. this not only eliminated the mercury health hazard but also boosted production and broke the foreign technical monopoly in this field.

these important achievements are attributable to the criticism made since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution of the revisionist line in science and technology pushed by liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping, and to the implementation of chairman mao's policies that scientific work must serve proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers and be combined with productive labour.

during the cultural revolution, scientists and technicians have studied chairman mao's important instructions on uniting, educating and remoulding the intellectuals. they have participated in the three great revolutionary struggles, -- class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, received re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers, and used the marxist viewpoint to guide their work. following chairman mao's teaching and keeping to the principle of independence and self-reliance they have conducted open-door scientific research -- a new socialist thing, which makes it possible for scientists and technicians to integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers and for scientific research to directly serve industrial and agricultural production and national defence. making use of china's rich resources of rare earth elements as catalysts to synthesize rubber is a case in point. influenced by the revisionist line before the cultural revolution, only a few specialists were entrusted with research work. as a result, nothing of significance was achieved. during the cultural revolution, the scientists and technicians went to the grassroots to join the workers in doing research, discussing it and carrying out experiments. they pioneered the rare earth catalyst system of stereoregular polymerization, thereby to synthesize isoprene rubber and oil-extended cis-butadiene rubber, blazing a new trail in synthesizing rubber.

in earthquake prediction studies before the cultural revolution, quite a few specialists maintained that earthquakes result from changes occurring in the depth of the earth and that it was impossible to rely on the masses for any forecasting of tremors. but seismological workers

found out after conducting open-door scientific research during the cultural revolution that the masses have an accumulation of long experience in earthquake observation and prediction. since then they have worked with the masses to discover the laws governing the occurrence and development of tremors and were able to make several successful forecasts of major earthquakes.

many scientists and technicians have been studying hard chairman mao's philosophical works and using dialectical materialism to criticize idealism and metaphysics and guide their research in natural science. by summing up the rich experience of the workers, peasants and soldiers and integrating it with their own research, they have solved many urgent problems in socialist construction and at the same time have advanced the basic theories in a number of natural science branches. china has since 1966 achieved results in 80 major research items concerning basic natural science theories. it ranks among the leading countries in the synthesis of insulin and analysis of the crystallic structure of insulin. following a breakthrough made by chen ching-jun in the research in goldbach conjecture, two other young mathematicians have made major contributions to the research in meromorthic function. these are important contributions to the advancement of mathematic theories. in high energy physics, china has further developed the theory of straton model it first advanced. geomechanics is a new branch of geology established by the late geologist li ssu-kuang and developed during the cultural revolution. li ssu-kuang initiated it on the basis of long-time practice and on the experience of the masses. thanks to the application of the theory of geomechanics, already known metallic ore deposits have been expanded and new mineral resources have been found.

workers, peasants and soldiers in their millions are taking a vigorous interest and part in the development of science and technology. under the leadership of the party, they lead the struggle-criticism-transformation in many scientific research departments and also directly participate in scientific experiments. now a network of science and technology exchange centres covers more than one hundred big and medium-sized cities throughout the country. the mass drive for scientific and technological innovations is being carried out vigorously. in 1975 100,000 innovations were applied in the machinery industry alone. the counties, communes, brigades and teams have also established networks for agriculture science and technology by drawing on 13 million peasant technicians.

TACHING OILFIELD

Residential Quarters in Taching Oilfield Combine Industry and Agriculture, City and Countryside

(NCNA-English Taching, Nov. 3, 1976)

workers and their families at taching oilfield, china's biggest, have described their residential quarters in this way: "we have built with our own hands a country city and city-like countryside."

construction of the taching oilfield was completed in the sixties. displaying the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and using local material, the workers led by the oilfield party committee put up more than 60 big housing estates around the oil wells and workshops and over 160 small residential settlements around the big housing estates. they reclaimed land, planted crops and raised livestock and poultry near the settlements. a new-type oilfield is in the making that combines industry and agriculture and city and countryside.

the hungweihsing housing estate and five nearby smaller ones 1 or 2 kilometers apart from it form one residential centre at taching. it has 1,341 households and over 5,600 people. asphalt roads link it with all the other residential centres and workshops, oil depots and other industrial facilities.

there are shops, a post office, a savings bank, a clinic, bath house, barber shops, a grain store, vegetable supply centres, a repair workshop, a sewing workshop, a public service canteen, food processing workshops, primary and middle schools, nurseries and other welfare, cultural and educational facilities. every small settlement has its own nursery, middle school, shops and clinic.

around the housing estate are tall oil storage tanks and drilling rigs, as well as newly-reclaimed farmland. tractor stations, weather stations and agro-technical stations are set up in the housing estate to serve agriculture. nearby are poultry and pig farms.

residents receive the same social services as inhabitants in big cities. but the residential quarters are more convenient than densely-populated big cities which have many high-rise buildings. the oil workers need not go long distances to work and their children can study in nearby schools. they live a plain but happy and lively life.

workers and peasants live together in many families, the husbands are oil workers, while their wives take up farming which is already mechanized or semi-mechanized, or work in shops and small factories. there are no unemployed.

this new type of oilfield was constructed in line with chairman mao's teaching that "to some extent, such big enterprises should engage in agriculture, trade, education and military training as well as industry."

while each has a main occupation, all of the people in the oilfield should also learn to do other things. this helps reduce the difference between industry and agriculture, city and countryside and manual labour and mental labour.

while their main task is industrial production, the workers also participate in farm work.

while their main task is farming, the workers' families join the workers in building important industrial construction projects. at the same time, they run over 100 processing plants in various residential centres.

while their main task is to study, the students also spend some time in industrial and agricultural production, as do technicians, teachers and medical workers from time to time.

leading cadres at all levels often go to the point of production. leading members of the oilfield party committee and other leaders take part in industrial or agricultural productive labour for 60 to 90 days every year.

all the members of the oilfield participate in the criticism of the bourgeoisie and revisionism. the young and middle-aged people also engage in military training.

the taching people see films once a week. they frequently have sports and cultural activities on their holidays. staff members and their families perform items they have made up about their life and struggle. there are reading rooms in various residential centres and almost every family has a radio set.

houses are built by workers and their families according to the number of people and are rent-free. the residential centres are surrounded by crops, fruit trees, forest belts and grassland.

the facilities created by the taching oilfield provided favourable conditions for the emancipation

of women. as most other cities took shape or expanded following the industrial development, a large number of peasants were drawn into the cities as workers. consequently, their wives or families moved with them were divorced from production.

all women up to middle-aged in taching work, mostly in farming. the 21,000 hectares they cultivated produce more than enough grain, vegetable and meat for themselves and provided their surplus for local needs.

more than one thousand children from two months to six years of age are now in the ten kindergartens set up in the hungweihsing housing estate. the registration fee, apart from food, is only two yuan per child a month. over one thousand school-age children are studying. every family has piped water and gas for cooking. there are also public dining rooms.

the women, like the men, now take part in production, study marx, engles, lenin and stalin and works of chairman mao, read books and engage in political activities.

BAREFOOT DOCTORS

Barefoot Doctors in East China Mountain Area

(NCNA-English Hofei, Nov. 4, 1976)

over 10,000 barefoot doctors in a mountain area in southern anhwei province, east china, are highly praised by their fellow commune members for their good work in preventing and treating diseases and health protection. these barefoot doctors have matured in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

"in order to implement the revolutionary line on health work of our great leader and teacher chairman mao and to remedy the situation of the doctor and medicine shortage, we barefoot doctors will take comrade norman bethune as our example and whole-heartedly serve the poor and lower-middle peasants." these words of wang kuo-tung, a barefoot doctor of the tangchiachuang production brigade of the chiaochun commune in taiping county, express the determination of all the barefoot doctors there.

young peasant wang kuo-tung was recommended by the poor and lower-middle peasants to serve as a barefoot doctor in october 1970. under his care are 200 households with more than 900 brigade members and their families living scattered along a 10-kilometre-long ravine. wang kuo-tung answers the patients' calls day or night and in all weathers.

in the summer of 1975, a mountain torrent was threatening to wreck a wooden bridge over a river. wang kuo-tung was making rounds near by, when he heard that a commune member's child was very ill on the opposite bank of the river. he hurried to the child's home, but at the bridge commune members stopped him, saying: "the bridge is collapsing. it is dangerous to cross it." "but it's urgent for me to treat the child," wang kuo-tung answered. balancing his medical kit on his head, he managed to make his way across the bridge despite the rushing flow and tempestuous waves. as soon as he set foot on the opposite bank, the bridge fell into the river. he rushed into the patient's home, gave the child medicine, an injection and a transfusion. after several hours the child rallied and later recovered.

many barefoot doctors in the mountain area work with the same selfless devotion as wang kuo-tung. they are commune peasants as well as doctors. while doing prevention work and treating diseases, they take part in collective productive labour.

in the old society, poverty and diseases kept the labouring people of the 20 counties in this mountain area in an abyss of misery. in those days, infectious diseases like cholera, smallpox, the plague and schistosomiasis were rampant. many labouring people had no access to medical treatment, and often whole families died in one epidemic or another.

after liberation, the health conditions in the mountain area of southern anhwei changed. but no radical change took place in the early years owing to liu shao-chi's revisionist line of developing the cities at the expense of the rural areas. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the mountain area of southern anhwei province responded to chairman mao's call "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas." they set up a cooperative medical service and the local medical departments sent professional doctors to help them train barefoot doctors and run schools to train others. there are now over 10,000 barefoot doctors of the 20 counties in this

mountain area working to prevent and treat diseases in their brigades after having had short periods of training or refresher courses. long periods of clinical practice have made many barefoot doctors competent in treating most common diseases, and some of them can handle difficult cases. seasoned through practical experience, wang kuo-tung can now undertake child-delivery, bone reduction and some minor operations as well as treat common diseases with combined traditional chinese and western methods and medicines. through painstaking study, he cured an old poor peasant woman of chronic suppurative osteomyelitis, which had tormented the woman for many years, by using an especially efficacious medicinal herb and acupuncture treatment.

the barefoot doctors collect, grow and prepare medicinal herbs to raise the medical effect and to save on running expenses of the cooperative medical service. lu shun-jung, a barefoot doctor of the shancha brigade of the huangshan commune often climbs up peaks of the famous huangshan mountains to gather medicinal herbs. he often takes note of the distribution of medicinal herbs while on his way to his patients' homes. he is now well acquainted with the characteristics, properties and use of more than 400 medicinal plants. the cooperative medical care station where he works uses mainly medicinal herbs in treatment.

the barefoot doctors and professional doctors implement the principle of putting prevention first, and have mobilized the masses to carry out various patriotic health movements. the barefoot doctors give the commune members preventive injections and medicine. in scorching summer, they prepare decoctions to prevent heatstroke and serve them as drinks to the peasants in the fields. the incidence of diseases has gradually dropped. schistosomiasis, which used to be prevalent in the area, has been brought under control by barefoot doctors and professional doctors working together to carry out general check-ups and widespread treatment. the overwhelming majority of former schistosomiasis patients have now fully recovered their health.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese Dancers' Delegation Ends Visit to Australia

(NCNA-English Canberra, Nov. 3, 1976)

the chinese dancers' delegation led by shu chiao left sydney on november 1 for home after concluding its friendly visit to australia.

the chinese delegation arrived in australia on september 30. it visited melbourne, sydney and canberra and was warmly received by australian artists and people from various circles. during the visit, the chinese dancers exchanged experiences and skill with australian dancers.

chairman of the australian council for the arts p. h. karmel gave a reception here on october 25 in honour of the chinese delegation.

chinese ambassador to australia chou chiu-yeh gave a reception on october 27 for the visiting chinese delegation.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Communist League of Austria Greets Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's Appointment as Chairman of the Central Committee of CPC

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 4, 1976)

walter lindner, secretary of the central committee of the communist league of austria, sent a message on october 29 to the central committee of the communist party of china, extending congratulations on the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

we have followed with great sympathy the struggle by the communist party of china and its central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng for keeping to and inheriting chairman mao tsetung's

revolutionary thought and political line. we have learnt with great joy and excitement the two historic decisions made by the central committee of the communist party of china on october 8, and followed the struggle for shattering the anti-party "gang of four". therefore, today we can celebrate the victory of the chinese communist party together with the chinese people.

the two decisions of the central committee of the communist party of china dated october 8, the smashing of the "gang of four" and the election of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the communist party of china are also of utmost significance for the international marxist-leninist movement and for us austrian marxist-leninists, hence our definite welcome. we extend most heartfelt revolutionary salutations to the central committee of the communist party of china, and, through it, to the whole party and the entire chinese people. we share your joy over this latest victory for the chinese communist party and for marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. this victory is a tremendous inspiration and encouragement for us. it is yet another proof of the great revolutionary resolve, strength and unity of the chinese party and people. it brilliantly proves that it is not easy to smash the communist party of china, which has a bright future.

we will do our best to enable our workers and masses of people understand the historic decisions of the central committee of the chinese communist party, and further strengthen the friendship between the people of austria and china.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Meets New Cameroon Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 3, 1976)

foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met here today with jean baptiste beleoken, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the united republic of cameroon to the people's republic of china, and discussed with him matters related to the presentation of his credentials.

the new ambassador arrived in peking on october 29.

CHINA AND CANADA

New Canadian Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to NPC Vice Chairman

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 3, 1976)

arthur redpath menzies, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of canada to the people's republic of china, today presented his credentials to hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

present on the occasion were ma wen-po, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and wu fan-wu, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department, and liu hua, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

diplomatic officials of the canadian embassy in china were present.

Canadian Communist League (M-L) Greets Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's Appointment as Chairman of CPC Central Committee

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 4, 1976)

the central committee of the canadian communist league (marxist-leninist) has sent a message to the communist party of china, extending congratulations on the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

we congratulate the chinese communist party and its central committee on the nomination of hua kuo-feng as chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party.

we are convinced that the chinese people led by the chinese communist party will continue in the struggle to build socialism and communism and will always remain faithful to the revolutionary line of mao tsetung. we are confident that the chinese communist party, firmly based on the proletarian theory of marxism-leninism and mao tsetung thought will continue as in the past, in the great spirit of proletarian internationalism, in strengthening the bonds of revolutionary solidarity between marxist-leninist parties

and organizations around the world in the struggle against modern revisionism, with its ring-leader soviet revisionists and will continue to push forward the struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism of the two superpowers.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish Friends Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 3, 1976)

chinese vice-foreign minister yu chan yesterday evening met with all members of the finnish delegation of friendly personages led by kaarlo pitsinki, governor of the uusimaa province of finland, and gave a dinner in their honour. they had a friendly talk.

present on both occasions were ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and chang yi-chun, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

NPC Vice Chairman Tan Chen-lin Meets Finnish Friendly Personages Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 3, 1976)

tan chen-lin, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met the delegation of friendly personages of finland led by kaarlo pitsinki, governor of the uusimaa province, here this afternoon and had a friendly talk with them.

finnish ambassador to china pentti martin suomela was present.

also present were wang ping-nan, president, and ting hsueh-sung, vice-president, of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and chang yi-chun, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Trade Council Leader Meets French Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 4, 1976)

wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, this afternoon met and held talks on sino-french trade with a delegation of the national council of french patrons led by francois ceyrac, president of the national council of french patrons.

in the evening, chairman wang yao-ting gave a banquet in honour of the french guests.

present at the banquet were li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, chi tsung-hua, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and claude arnaud, french ambassador to china.

the delegation arrived in peking this morning.

French Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 4, 1976)

chin li-sheng, deputy secretary-general of the chinese academy of sciences, this evening met with the third study group of the french national centre of scientific research and gave a banquet in its honour.

the study group composed of two biomechanical scientists, professor pierre chambon and professor jean lavorel, arrived in peking yesterday. they will make a two-week academic study tour of peking, shanghai, kwangchow and kweilin. end item

CHINA AND GABON

Gabonese President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 3, 1976)

el hadj omar bongo, president of the republic of gabon, received chinese ambassador liu ying-hsien on october 30 and had a friendly talk with him, according to a report from libreville.

martin bongo, gabonese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Hungarian Instrument Exhibition Closes in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 4, 1976)

the hungarian instrument exhibition closed at the peking exhibition centre today.

the exhibition drew over 20,000 technicians and other people from various circles.

wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and li pen-hai, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine-building, visited the exhibition.

on november 1, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh met kovacs aladar, leader of the hungarian instrument exhibition group, and bantaki lajos, commercial counsellor of the hungarian embassy here.

the friends on the hungarian exhibition group visited industrial, agricultural and medical establishments in peking. the hungarian technicians made technical reports.

leader of the hungarian exhibition group kovacs aladar left peking for home by air yesterday. he gave a farewell banquet on the evening of november 2.

CHINA AND ICELAND

Communist Party of Iceland (M-L) Greets
Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 4, 1976)

gunnar andresson, chairman, and kristjan gudlaugsson, general secretary, of the central committee of the communist party of iceland (marxist-leninist), sent a message on october 28 to comrade hua kuo-feng, congratulating him on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china.

the message says, "to you, and through you to the communist party of china and the masses of all nationalities in the people's republic of china, we extend our congratulations on your appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china."

it says, "we wholeheartedly support the decisions of the central committee of the c.p.c. to elect comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman, to organize the masses in thoroughly studying the works of marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao tsetung and to carry forward the great banner of chairman mao tsetung's lifework -- to build up and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and socialist construction."

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Friends Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 3, 1976)

julian adem, director of the meteorological bureau under the national commission for science and technology of mexico, and mrs. adem left here for home by air today.

the mexican friends came to china on october 18 to study weather forecast in accordance with the sino-mexican scientific and technical cooperation agreement. they visited peking, shanghai, kwangchow and the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, where they saw meteorological research institutes, observatories and stations, factories making meteorological instruments and meters, rural people's communes and a university and toured places of historical interest. wu hsueh-yi, leading member of the central meteorological bureau, met and feted julian adem and mrs. adem in peking.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

NPC Vice Chairman Tan Chen-lin Meets Philippine Journalists Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 4, 1976)

tan chen-lin, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly talk with the philippine journalists delegation led by teodoro berbano, senior editor of the "philippine express".

rodolfo severino, jr., charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the philippines in china, was present on the occasion.

also present were leading members of press organizations in the chinese capital and the information department of the foreign ministry hsieh li-fu, an kang, wang shou-jen, wang chen and li chin.

Chinese Economic and Trade Exhibition Closed Successfully in Manila

(NCNA-English Manila, Nov. 4, 1976)

the economic and trade exhibition of the people's republic of china closed successfully yesterday evening at taguig, the east suburb of manila.

a number of cabinet ministers and high-ranking officials of the philippines visited the exhibition.

on october 6, minister of finance of colombia rodriego botero moutoya who was visiting here also visited the chinese exhibition, accompanied by chinese ambassador to the philippines ke hua and leader of the chinese exhibition delegation li chuan.

the chinese exhibition, the first of its kind in the philippines since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and the philippines, was warmly welcomed and praised by the philippine people from all walks of life as well as other foreign friends. over 600,000 philippine friends and chinese residents visited the exhibition. they spoke highly of the great achievements made by the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung during the past 27

years. many philippine friends and patriotic chinese residents extended warm congratulations to members of the chinese exhibition delegation on the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the c.p.c. central committee military commission and on the great victory scored by the chinese people in shattering the scheme of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power.

chinese ambassador ke hua and leader of the delegation li chuan gave a dinner party yesterday evening, expressing gratitude to the philippine government and friends from all circles for their cordial support and assistance to the exhibition delegation. over 400 philippine friends were present.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Peking Reception in Honor of Romanian Youth Gymnastics Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 3, 1976)

the physical culture and sports commission gave a reception here this evening in honour of the visiting romanian youth gymnastics delegation led by chisoiu gheorghe with constantin boros as its deputy leader.

present were li ching-chuan, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, leading members of organizations concerned and chinese young gymnasts and coaches.

also present were ion dorobantu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy here, his wife and embassy officials.

at the reception which was filled with a warm and friendly atmosphere, the hosts and guests drank toasts to the constant development of the unbreakable profound friendship and militant unity of the people and sportsmen of china and romania.

the delegation arrived in peking by air yesterday.

Romanian and Chinese Youth Gymnastics
Teams Hold Friendly Contest in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 4, 1976)

the romanian youth gymnastics team had a friendly contest with the chinese youth gymnastics team at the capital indoor stadium here this afternoon.

among the spectators were li ching-chuan, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission; leading members of organizations concerned; chisoiu gheorghe, leader, and constantin boros, deputy leader, of the romanian youth gymnastics delegation; ion dorobantu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy here, mrs. dorobantu and other officials of the embassy.

today's programme included women's free floor exercise, balance beam, uneven bars and vaulting horse, and men's free floor exercise, pommelled horse, rings, vaulting horse, parallel bars and horizontal bar.

a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and romania prevailed throughout the contest. the superb gymnastics performed by both sides was warmly applauded by the more than 18,000 spectators.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Despicable
Hegemonist Behavior

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 3, 1976)

the soviet new tsars once again showed their hegemonist arrogance towards the sudanese government and people not long ago as they unreasonably turned down the sudanese government's namelist of students to be sent to the soviet union for further study and pressed for their selection according to the soviet "political criteria".

the selection of students is an internal affairs of the sudan. under a cultural agreement between the sudan and the soviet union, the sudanese government had selected the students in accordance with the principle of patriotism and loyalty to the motherland. the soviet rejection of the namelist is extremely outrageous and unjustifiable.

there are ulterior motives in the soviet demand for the selection of students for "education" in the soviet union according to its own "political criteria". it is known to all that for years the soviet union, under the signboard of "cultural exchange", has been instilling pro-soviet revisionist ideas into the minds of the foreign students studying in the soviet union, particularly those of third world countries. it has been using every kind of contemptible means to corrupt them and train them into pro-soviet elements and kgb agents so that the soviet revisionists may turn them into agents to carry out sabotage and subversive activities when they return to their homelands. numerous are such incidents across the world in recent years. it is out of the same motives that the soviet new tsars in disregard of the sudan's sovereignty insisted on interfering in the selection of the sudanese students to be sent to the soviet union. at a press conference on october 31, sudanese president gaafar mohamed nimeri pointed out, "the soviet union conducts interference (in the affairs of other countries) by training citizens of other countries in the soviet union and then sending them back to act according to soviet principles." a leading member of the sudanese youth organization said, "the soviet union intends to select those who can be trained to be its agents to go to moscow. it attempts to dominate the sudan."

the sudan lies to the west of the red sea. it borders on egypt in the north and inner africa in the south. the soviet revisionists have long been greedy after the sudan for its strategic position. they are infuriated by the sudanese government and people who under the leadership of president nimeri, persist in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and take a firm stand against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. they have desperately tried to replace president nimeri through subversive activities with "a puppet who can be controlled at will."
in 1971, they openly supported the notorious "july 19" coup d'etat which was staged by the pro-soviet elements in the sudan but ended in ignominious failure. last july their armed subversive scheme again went awry. and today they met only a more disastrous defeat in taking advantage of the student issue to embark on another conspiracy. now the sudanese government has categorically decided to send students to egyptian instead of soviet universities with the full approval and support of the egyptian government.

all the soviet revisionist conspiratorial activities to subvert the sudanese government have boomeranged like lifting a rock only to drop it on their own feet. they have served to further reveal the social-imperialist nature of aggression and expansion.

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: Biggest Peace Swindler in Our Epoch

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 4, 1976)

the "people's daily" today carries a signed article entitled "the biggest peace swindler in our epoch". excerpts from the article read:

every time the imperialist powers fomented wars in modern world history, people usually heard "a hullabaloo and clamour about peace. false bards of peace were always found on those occasions". the superpower donning the cloak of socialism is such a false bard of peace of our epoch.

"to spread detente to the whole globe" is one of the attractive songs of the soviet revisionists -- the false bards of peace. but facts tell us that soviet revisionism is locked in fierce rivalry with the other superpower in europe, the middle east, africa and other regions. the momentum of soviet expansion is particularly menacing in europe. in other regions the soviet revisionists try to control the oil-producing areas in the middle east and the persian gulf, step up their infiltration in southern africa and endeavour to control the tanker route around the cape of good hope. they regard the sea of japan as their lake and occupy the northern islands of japan as military bases. as late-coming and upstart imperialists, they greedily and fanatically push their influence to all parts of the world. they create tension and upheavals and foment wars wherever they are. in fact, soviet-u.s. contention for hegemony is the source of world intranquillity. "to spread detente to the whole globe" is actually to spread the contention to every part of the world.

the soviet revisionists, the false bards of peace, also clamour noisily that "detente is beneficial to each other". but who has seen a thing that is beneficial to all countries, all classes and all individuals in the contemporary world? the soviet revisionists try to lull the west with the song of "detente" so that they can attack in the west while making a feint to the east. they want to grab, through "detente", more loans, expertise and grain from the west to relieve their domestic economic difficulties, so that they may expand their armament and prepare for war on a larger scale.

the soviet revisionists urge for "detente" "on the basis of the recognition of a nuclear balance and a military balance". this is another big

swindle of theirs. the two superpowers are competing more and more frantically in an armament race, with one of them trying strenuously to maintain its superiority, while the other endeavouring to outstrip and overwhelm its antagonist. under these circumstances, the so-called "balance" can only be temporary, superficial and even deceptive. a peace maintained through "balance" is utterly unreliable. flaunting the signboard of general disarmament and asking others to disarm, the soviet revisionists are vigorously fanning up the fire in the furnace of war. what is most notable is that they are steadily increasing their military strength right under the nose of the western countries, deploying 75 per cent of their armed forces and 90 per cent of their intermediate-range missiles in europe and preparing for a pincers attack on western europe from the south and the north.

for more than 10 years the soviet revisionists have developed their coastal defensive naval forces into ocean-going offensive ones with over 1,700 warships. they held global manoeuvres in 1970 and 1975 deploying over 200 warships on each occasion and openly clamoured that they were "offensive ones". modern wars come from imperialism. soviet social-imperialism has become the most dangerous hotbed of war today.

harbouring wild ambitions and over-reaching itself, soviet revisionism is outwardly strong but inwardly weak. it is feeble, isolated with every passing day and in a position of "flowers falling off, do what one may". (boldface begins) "the revisionist soviet union is a paper tiger too." (boldface ends) soviet social-imperialism is nothing to be feared. the people are in the majority and the social-imperialists are merely a handful. the more evils it commits in the world, the more and the tighter the nooses around its neck will be. resorting to the detente fraud, stepping up aggression and expansion and attempting to lord it over the world, the soviet revisionists will only end up in ignominious defeat as hitler did.

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Soviet Trick to "Kill Three Birds with One Stone"

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 4, 1976)

at a recent ministerial council meeting, the european economic community (e.e.c.) discussed an eight-month-old proposal put forward by the soviet-controlled council for mutual economic assistance (c.m.e.a.) for an e.e.c.-c.m.e.a. agreement on trade relations. most of the participants to the meeting were sceptical about the proposal and it was left in the cold.

the attitude of west european countries was by no means accidental. ever since its founding, the e.e.c. has been regarded by the soviet union as a formidable obstacle to its infiltration and expansion in western europe. trying by every possible way to undermine the e.e.c., the soviet union not only refused to recognize the existence of the community but forbad the east european countries to have any relation with it. however, the soviet union suddenly changed its stand last february by presenting a "draft agreement on the principles of mutual relations between the council for mutual economic assistance and the european economic community" and urging the community to negotiate with the c.m.e.a. on the signing of the agreement.

the day before the "draft agreement" was put forward, soviet revisionist chieftain brezhnev himself advocated "cooperation" between c.m.e.a. and e.e.c. at the soviet 25th party congress. since then, soviet propaganda machine has done its utmost in selling the new moscow stuff, claiming that the agreement would be a step forward along the road of the "materialization of detente, strengthening peace in europe and achieving all-european cooperation."

why is it that e.e.c., long regarded by the soviet union as a thorn in the side, has suddenly become a party with which it wants to enter into "cooperation"? what is the reason for the abrupt change?

analyzing the "draft agreement" from the context of soviet strategy for hegemony in europe and its predicament of lacking in strength to carry out its wild ambitions, one can see clearly that in presenting the "draft agreement" the brezhnev clique wants to kill three birds with one stone.

firstly, the clique intends to reap still more benefits from west european countries so as to bolster the soviet economy which is beset with

difficulties. the soviet economy is deteriorating as a result of all-round restoration of capitalism in the soviet union as well as unbridled arms expansion and war preparations. in the past few years, the soviet union has drastically increased its imports of foodstuffs and technical equipment from the west, which has resulted in its increasing trade deficits and indebtedness to the west. its unfavourable trade balance with the west reached nearly 5,000 million dollars in 1975 and its debts to the west totalled 17,000 million dollars at the end of last year. under such circumstances, some western countries have refused to offer low-interest credits to the soviet union or imposed restrictions on them. the "draft agreement" urges the e.e.c. to accord "the most-favoured-nation treatment" to the soviet union and the east european countries, provide them with "credits in the most favourable possible terms" and "lift all bans and restrictions on all commodity exports and imports." this clearly shows that the soviet effort to establish relations with the e.e.c. is meant to get low-interest credits, advanced technical equipment and strategic materials from western europe in unprecedentedly favourable terms so as to ease its economic difficulties and further accelerate the pace of its arms expansion and war preparations.

secondly, the brezhnev clique attempts to use the proposed c.m.e.a.-e.e.c. "agreement" to bring the economic ties between east european countries and western europe into the soviet orbit. in the past years, the mounting soviet exploitation and plunder of east european countries, especially its drastic increase in fuel and raw material prices, have accentuated the economic difficulties of these countries. to reduce their dependence on the soviet union and gradually get rid of soviet control, east european countries have expanded bilateral trade relations with west european countries. their trade with western countries has increased at a rate faster than that among the c.m.e.a. members. the soviet union fears that east european countries will each go its own way, however, it dares not openly prevent these countries from trading with the west bacause it itself is desperately looking for economic benefit from the west. therefore, it turns to using the trick of "bloc versus bloc", i.e. an "agreement" between the c.m.e.a. and the e.e.c., to control the east european countries. to this end, early this year it exerted pressure on some east european countries which had accepted the e.e.c. "trade programme", to suspend trade negotiations with the e.e.c.

thirdly, the brezhnev clique is trying to use the proposed c.m.e.a.-e.e.c. negotiations and agreement as a means to create a false sense of "detente" so as to benumb the west european countries and people, sow dissension among them, disintegrate the e.e.c., elbow out u.s. influence from western europe and thus fulfil the soviet ambition for hegemony in europe. as some e.e.c. experts pointed out, many soviet demands contained in its "draft agreement" are incompatible with the rome treaty on which the e.e.c. was founded and the prevailing e.e.c. policies. the soviet proposals are in fact aimed at undermining the common policies of the e.e.c. and breaking up the community.

it is thought-provoking that the soviet official news agency tass described the conclusion of the "agreement" as "the first step" of "the realization of all-europe cooperation". as everybody knows, the so-called "all-europe cooperation" is purely meant to expand to western europe the soviet "integration" conducted in eastern europe so as to realize its wild dream of dominating the whole of europe.

it is indeed with all its calculations and intrigues that the soviet union has devised such a trick of "killing three birds with one stone" to trap the e.e.c. however, the soviet deeds in recent years have made more and more west european people come to realize the evil intentions hidden in moscow's "detente" and "economic cooperation". as far back as february last year, christopher soames, vice-president of the e.e.c. commission, noted at a meeting of the european parliament that the community cannot negotiate with the c.m.e.a. about trade problems on which the latter has no authority to decide. he said that in the matter of trade policy, relations similar to those between the community and other countries of the world can be established only with the community as one party and each of the c.m.e.a. member states as another party. at a session of the european parliament last april, representatives of a number of west european countries pointed out that the e.e.c. should keep vigilance against the traps and intrigues set in the soviet proposal for the establishment of formal relations between the e.e.c. and the c.m.e.a.

in the face of the soviet threat and expansion, more and more west european people have heightened their vigilance against the soviet union. voices against the pursuance of a policy of economic appeasement are gaining momentum. the soviet trick of "killing three birds with one stone" is not so easy to get through.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Member of Secretariat of Central Committee of Communist Party of Sri Lanka (M-L) Greets Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's Appointment as CPC Central Committee Chairman

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 4, 1976)

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nadunge, member of the secretariat of the central committee of the communist party of sri lanka (m-l), wrote a letter on october 20 to the central committee of the communist party of china, extending heartfelt congratulations on comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china.

the letter says that the central committee of the communist party of sri lanka (m-l) heartily welcomes "the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. we are firmly convinced that the chinese people and their party will rally closely round the central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng and resolutely carry out to the end the behests of chairman mao."

it says, "the central committee of the communist party of sri lanka (m-l) enthusiastically hails the decisions to establish a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung and to publish volume 5 of his selected works with other volumes to follow, and to make preparations for the publication of his collected works."

it notes that these decisions reflect the ardent desire and aspirations not only of the chinese people but of the revolutionary people throughout the world. they will help to contribute to the further study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and the development of the international communist movement.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Tunisian Journalists' Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 4, 1976)

the tunisian

journalists' delegation led by mohamed fourati, director of the office of the ministry of information, concluded its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this evening.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were an kang, deputy editor-in-chief of the "people's daily", shih shao-hua, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, li che-fu, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration, and yen hung-liang, deputy director of the information department of the foreign ministry.

tunisian ambassador to china mohamed el memmi was present at the airport.

while in china, the delegation visited peking, shanghai, nanking, wuhsi, kwangchow and kweilin, where they saw factories, a people's commune, a residential estate, an air-raid shelter, china's export commodities fair and a press unit and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND UN

Speech by Head of Chinese Delegation at 19th Session of General Conference of UNESCO

(NCNA-English Nairobi, Nov. 2, 1976)

head of the chinese delegation wang yueh-yi, in the general policy debate at the plenary meeting of the 19th session of the u.n. educational, scientific and cultural conference (unesco) here today, elucidated the principled stand of the chinese delegation on the problems to be discussed in the current session.

in his speech, wang yueh-yi said, "the fact that unesco, for the first time in its history holds its general conference on the african continent, marks the ever increasing eminent role of africa and all the third world countries in international affairs."

he noted, "as chairman mao tsetung, the great leader and teacher of the chinese people, pointed out, the current international situation is characterized by great disorder under heaven, and it is excellent." he added, "countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution -- this historical trend is surging ahead vigorously." "the third world countries and peoples are incessantly awakening, getting more closely united and playing an increasing role as the main force in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism." he pointed out, "the african countries are joining their forces in launching an offensive of historic significance

against the barbarous racist rule in south africa and southern rhodesia. we believe that by relying on their own armed struggle, strengthening their unity, resisting and opposing the interference and sabotage of the two superpowers, the african people are sure to win continuous victories. the day is not far off for the total emancipation of the black people of africa."

wang yueh-yi stressed, "the contention between the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, is becoming ever more fierce. this is the root cause of the intranquility in the world today. particularly the soviet union which is 'socialist' in name but social-imperialist in essence, while glibly alleging that 'detente has become the main trend' and that 'political detente should be supplemented by military detente', has been frenziedly expanding its armament and stepping up preparations for an aggressive war." he said, "this social-imperialism has even extended itself into far-off southern africa, brazenly carried out undisguised armed intervention and intensified scramble with its rival in this area. practising expansion everywhere, it has become the most dangerous source of war. however, just as chairman mao tsetung pointed out, (boldface begins) 'all the reputedly powerful reactionaries are merely paper tigers.' (boldface ends) social-imperialism, though it may appear arrogant for a time, is feeble in essence and nothing to be afraid of. it must be noted that with the fierce rivalry between the two superpowers going on in this way, war is bound to break out some day. the people of all countries must heighten their vigilance and get prepared".

he said, "since the sixth special session of the u.n. general assembly, the struggle of the third world countries and peoples against imperialism, and particularly hegemonism, has been continuously deepening in the economic field. this is a major event of vital importance and far-reaching significance in the present international affairs."

he appreciated the efforts made by unesco in probing the problem of how to set up a new international economic order. he noted, "in our view, if unesco is to contribute to the establishment of a new international economic order, it should, first of all, earnestly implement and disseminate the positive spirit and correct principles of the 'declaration' and 'programme of action' adopted by the sixth special session of the u.n. general assembly and actively support the developing countries in their just struggle to defend state sovereignty, develop national economy, oppose international exploitation, plunder and control and combat imperialism, and in particular, hegemonism"; "it should heighten its vigilance

against any attempt to alter and switch the correct orientation towards the establishment of a new international economic order." moreover, it should "accordingly readjust the emphasis of work" "and do something practical and fruitful for the developing countries so as to contribute to their just cause of safeguarding their national independence and advancing their national economies and cultures".

on the relations between culture, politics and economics, he said, "chairman mao tsetung pointed out: (boldface begins) 'the form of culture is first determined by the political and economic form, and only then does it operate on and influence the given political and economic form.' (boldface ends) this statement is a penetrating elucidation of the dialectical relationship between culture, politics and economics."

he said, "the national culture of the developing countries should be a culture which is anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist, and anti-hegemonist. it upholds national dignity and serves the safeguarding of national independence and state sovereignty and the development of national economy; therefore, it must rid itself of and exclude the cultural aggression, enslavement and expansion by imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism." "social-imperialism, which claims to be the 'natural ally' of the developing countries, while pursuing the policy of national chauvinist and great-power chauvinist 'assimilation' in its own country and within its so-called 'big family' is engaging in cultural infiltration in some third world countries with all its might, under the guise of 'developing cultural exchanges' and 'providing aid for education', making all this a major component of its expansionist policy in an attempt to replace old colonialism and contend with the other superpower for world hegemony. though it flaunts the banner of 'socialism', all its deeds have fully revealed its true social-imperialist features. it has far exceeded western imperialism and colonialism in its sinister designs, treacherous tactics and hypocrisy."

he said, "the national culture must be developed by relying on one's own efforts and taking the road of independence and self-reliance." "we are rejoiced at the gratifying progress the third world countries have made in the fields of culture, education and science by mobilizing their own efforts."

referring to the domestic situation in china, he said that chairman mao tsetung, the most esteemed and beloved great leader and teacher of the chinese people, passed away on september 9. the passing of chairman mao is a loss beyond measure to the 800 million chinese people. at the time when the great

leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung was seriously ill and after he passed away, and at the time when the chinese people were plunged into tremendous grief, the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan lost no time in coming out in an attempt to usurp the top party and state leadership. wang yueh-yi said, "the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng took resolute measures to expose this anti-party clique, saved the revolution and the party and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country, enabling our party, our army and the people of all nationalities of our country to continue their victorious advance along the socialist and communist course charted by chairman mao. the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng has won whole-hearted affection and warm support of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. the present situation in china is excellent. the chinese people are determined to rally most closely round the central committee of the communist party of china headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, carry out chairman mao's behests, hold high the great red banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, take class struggle as the key link, keep to the party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, start a new upsurge in studying the works of marxism-leninism and the works of chairman mao, thoroughly expose and repudiate the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan, carry on the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, consolidate and develop the victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution, consolidate the great unity of the people of all nationalities under the leadership of the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance, combat and prevent revisionism, and wage a struggle for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. we will conscientiously implement a series of brilliant instructions of chairman mao on the work concerning culture, education and science, carry through to the end our socialist revolution in the superstructure, including the fields of culture, education, science and technology, further consolidate and develop the economic base of socialism and ensure that our country will always advance triumphantly along the course charted by chairman mao."

he said in conclusion: "the chinese people are determined to continue to carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs resolutely and uphold proletarian internationalism, never seek hegemony and never become a superpower.

we will strengthen our unity with the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples the world over, our unity with the peoples in the third world, our unity with all the countries subjected to aggression, subversion, interference, control or bullying by imperialism or social-imperialism so as to form the broadest possible united front against imperialism, and particularly against superpower hegemonism. we will exert ourselves to make a greater contribution to humanity."

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese PLA Basketball Team Ends Friendly Visit to Zambia

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Nov. 3, 1976)

the men's basketball team of the chinese people's liberation army left here for the congo yesterday after a two-week friendly visit to zambia.

seeing the chinese team off at the airport were major general chaerles j. nyirenda, commandant of the national service of zambia, major general masheke, military secretary of zambia's national defence force, and some zambian officers as well as players of men's and women's basketball teams of zambia.

chinese ambassador to zambia li chiang-fen was also present.

during its stay in zambia, the chinese basketball team played six matches with their zambian counterparts in lusaka and copperbelt province. they visited the copperbelt province, the kafue power station and factories and toured the victoria falls. the pla team was given warm and friendly welcome everywhere it went.

receptions for the chinese basketball team were given separately by masheke and li chiang-fen on october 31 and november first.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

November 16, 1976

No. 6220

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* NATIONAL *
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"GANG OF FOUR"

Huge Billows Sweep the Two Banks of the Whangpoo River, and All Fight With One Heart To Wipe Out the "Four Pests"

- Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, Shanghai is on the advance and the situation is excellent

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 7, 1976)

The ceaselessly rolling water of the Whangpoo River gaily sings without restraint; the hearts of ten million people are churning with emotions. In Shanghai, this heroic city with a glorious revolutionary tradition, the people have experienced many a sleepless night in the past half month and more, and they have no way of calming down the excitement in their hearts. On hearing the extraordinarily good news of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's appointment as Chairman of the CCP Central Committee and Chairman of its Military Commission and of the smashing of the plot of the "gang of four" to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power, the whole of Shanghai is seething with enthusiasm. Crowds of happy people converge to form wave after wave of torrents, surging in an endless stream toward Nanking Road, the Bund and the People's Square. They warmly hail that our Party again has its own leader in Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, and warmly celebrate the great victory in smashing the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan. In factories, rural villages, barracks, offices, schools and in the streets, everywhere is full of jubilant crowds and everywhere is the battlefield for criticizing the "gang of four." The sound of battle drums has driven away the dark clouds, and the sky over Shanghai is unusually bright.

How the people of Shanghai love their own leader! When they saw Chairman Hua, dressed in a grass-green army uniform, waving to the cheering crowd from the rostrum of T'ienanmen Gate on the television screen, tears of

joy brimmed over their eyes. It is you, esteemed and beloved Chairman Hua, who has saved the Party and the revolution and removed the dead weight on the hearts of the people of the whole country at the crucial juncture of the revolution. The workers say: Those who have undergone the ordeal of cold winter know best the warmth of the sun; the people of Shanghai who have been deeply plagued by the "gang of four" find Chairman Hua especially dear. The many big-character posters filled with wrath cannot give a full account of our hatred for the "gang of four," and the many bright red written pledges cannot fully express our profound proletarian feelings for Chairman Hua. Before Chairman Mao passed away, he personally selected Comrade Hua Kuo-feng to be the leader of our Party and his successor, and wrote to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng in his own handwriting: "With you in charge, I'm at ease." With Chairman Mao feeling at ease, the people of Shanghai feel at ease with everything.

The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua understands best the state of mind of the people of Shanghai, and has promptly sent Comrades Su Chen-hua, Ni Chih-fu and P'eng Ch'ung to take charge of work in Shanghai. This is the greatest solicitude for the people of Shanghai, and we must repay the great kindness of Chairman Hua and the Party Central Committee with actual action. Full of excitement, the poor and lower-middle peasants of Nanhui county sing: "The Yangtze and Yellow Rivers flow in an endless stream; we unite together to wipe out the 'four pests' with one mind. The revolution has found its own standard-bearer; with Chairman Hua in command, we thrust forward." This is the common voice in the hearts of the three million and more poor and lower-middle peasants and the masses of commune members in the suburbs of Shanghai, and is also the voice in the hearts of the ten million people of Shanghai. The poor and lower-middle peasants of Haoshang brigade in Shanghai county say excitedly: Red flowers have blossomed in the bottom of our hearts, and the more we think, the happier we are. When the 800 million people have a reliable helmsman, they will be able to carry out Chairman Mao's behests, overcome all storms and carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao.

The people of Shanghai cherish boundless love for their own leader Chairman Hua and bear the deepest grudge against the anti-Party "gang of four." The vigorous angry waves of revolution to denounce, expose and criticize the "gang of four" sweep the two banks of the Whangpoo River. The "gang of four" carried out many anti-Party conspiratorial activities in Shanghai in a vain attempt to turn Shanghai into their batlefield for subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. The people of Shanghai, deeply plagued by their counter-revolutionary revisionist line, cherish an undying hatred for their conspiratorial activities to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power. The broad masses of workers and cadres angrily say: The "gang of four" has committed innumerable inexpiable crimes. They have done much malice and lost all popular support. They are out-and-out typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the Party, and are unrepentant capitalist-roaders still on the capitalist road. They are the sworn enemy of the people of the whole country and of Shanghai. We must wage struggle against this bunch of "vermin," thoroughly expose their counter-revolutionary features and thoroughly discredit by criticism their counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

Having smashed the "gang of four," the hearts of the working class of Shanghai burst into bloom. The deep-seated hatred accumulated in their hearts all these years has turned into sharp daggers and javelins, thrusting toward the anti-Party "gang of four."

Many old workers who had the good fortune of seeing the great leader Chairman Mao when he came to the Shanghai Steel Plant No. 1 for inspection in September 1958 posted up large numbers of big-character posters to expose and criticize the counter-revolutionary crimes of the "gang of four." The fiery furnace platform became their battlefield for criticism. They said: The "gang of four" had long conspired to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power and had given full scope to their performance in Shanghai. As early as in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, they vigorously opposed our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou. After Premier Chou passed away, they became more frantic in creating counter-revolutionary public opinion. They exerted pressure on the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, and wanted to uplift the conspirator and careerist Chang Ch'ung-ch'iao as Premier. The struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and repulse the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts was initiated and led by Chairman Mao himself. However, they used the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing as an opportunity to unscrupulously disseminate in Shanghai information about the leading comrades of the Center and other provinces and municipalities in a vain attempt to topple large numbers of leading Party, government and army cadres at both the central and local levels who carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and hence to attain their goal of usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power. They fabricated rumors to mislead the masses, poked their noses into everything, and disturbed the tranquillity of the Party and the country. They are really a bunch of scums who tried to wreck the country and ruin the people.

Inside and outside the campus of universities and colleges, there is a vast array of big-character posters and slogan placards, and an atmosphere of militancy. The broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier students and teachers proudly said: "Shanghai is the birthplace of the Chinese Communist Party built by our great leader Chairman Mao, and is the starting place of the 'January storm' in the great cultural revolution. We must carry forward the revolutionary spirit of the 'January storm,' clear away the miasmal mist and eliminate the 'four pests'."

The revolutionary teachers and students of Futan University and the Shanghai Normal College indignantly exposed the "gang of four," who used the tool of public opinion interposed or directly controlled by them to oppose the great leader Chairman Mao, the esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. They built themselves up and went all out to create counter-revolutionary public opinion for the purpose of usurping supreme leadership in the Party and the state.

The broad masses of literary and art fighters of Shanghai have crushed the chains placed around their necks by the "gang of four." Their joy is beyond description. They have also profoundly exposed the counter-revolutionary activities of the "gang of four" in sabotaging the revolution in literature

and art and using literature and art to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power. For a long time, the "gang of four" shamelessly disguised themselves as "standard-bearers of the revolution in literature and art" and disgustingly heaped praises on Chiang Ch'ing for her "painstaking efforts in fostering model theatrical works." The broad masses of literary and art fighters indignantly said: These are entirely lies! What "standard-bearers of the revolution in literature and art"! They are purely arch criminals in sabotaging Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art. They used literature and art to laud their own achievements and virtues and glorify themselves, and used literature and art to vigorously carry out disruptive activities against the Party and wantonly oppose the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" put forward by Chairman Mao.

For the sake of defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, the broad masses of literary and art fighters try hard to make use of the weapon of literature and art to throw themselves into the great struggle to criticize the "gang of four." Within a very short period of time, they have rehearsed and staged a number of lively and vigorous song-and-dance as well as operatic programs of a new form filled with proletarian revolutionary passion and warmly welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers.

When the ten million valiant and high-spirited militiamen of Shanghai, holding aloft red flags, marched along Nanking Road, the masses of the people clapped their hands in applause: The scheme of the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan to turn the militia of Shanghai into the tool for them to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power has completely gone bankrupt! The militiamen of the Liaoyuan Chemical Works in Shanghai excitedly said: We, the broad masses of militiamen of Shanghai, will forever be loyal to the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and to the people, and will resolutely rebel against the 'gang of four.' We will deal a telling blow to anyone who dares to oppose the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and sabotage the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought is the most powerful ideological weapon for exposing and criticizing the "gang of four." The broad masses of workers and cadres of Shanghai have whipped up a new high tide in study by more thirstily studying Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings. The contingents of Marxist theorists active on various fronts have closely linked themselves with the actual struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, read through again the four volumes of the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung, selectively studied works by Marx, Engels and Lenin, and thoroughly exposed the ultra-Right essence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the "gang of four" politically, ideologically and theoretically.

Amidst the songs of triumph, the "July 21" College of the third zone of the Port of Shanghai have started study classes. The students conscientiously study Lenin's Marxism and Revisionism and Disruption of Unity Under Cover of Outcries for Unity as well as Chairman Mao's theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and have discussed why it is said that the shattering of the "gang of four" is a great victory and a great example of putting into practice Chairman Mao's great theory of

continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They further recognize deeply that Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan are out-and-out typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the Party and are unrepentant capitalist-roaders still on the capitalist road, and that our struggle against the "gang of four" is a life-and-death class battle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie.

The smashing of the "gang of four" brings joy to the people. The revolutionary enthusiasm which had been repressed for years by this gang of scoundrels erupts like a volcano. The broad masses of staff members and workers consistently adhere to the great guiding principle of "grasp revolution, promote production," and many factories and mines have repeatedly registered leaps in production and surpassed the targets set.

In October, the output value of the system of instrument and meter industry in Shanghai was 24.6 percent higher compared with the corresponding period of last year, with the output of its major products increased by a big margin, and that of television sets and picture tubes doubled. The gross output value of the system of textile industry in Shanghai in October was 13.8 percent higher compared with the same period of last year. The volume of freight handled by the Port of Shanghai in October was overfulfilled by 8.6 percent. The volume of foreign trade handled by the port exceeded the planned quota by 9.4 percent. The 13 loading and unloading zones, stations and lighter companies of the Port of Shanghai under the Bureau all overfulfilled their monthly plans and achieved all-round good results for the first time this year. In October, the gross industrial output value of the system of handicraft industry in Shanghai went up 8 percent compared with the corresponding period of last year, and the quality of products was continuously improved. In the same month, the Shanghai Steel Plant No. 10 produced over 2,000 more tons of rolled steel for the state, and showed an increase of 7.8 percent compared with September and 27.42 percent compared with the corresponding period of last year. The Shanghai Radio Plant No. 13 set in October a new record since the founding of the plant, and victoriously fulfilled the production task of this year at the end of October.

In October, the gross industrial output value of the whole municipality showed an increase of 5.5 percent compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Shanghai is on the advance and the situation is excellent. The people of the whole country show concern for and give all-out support to Shanghai. The people of Shanghai also make known one after another that they would strive to fulfill ahead of schedule their task of giving aid to other places and make a greater contribution to the people of the whole country.

* * *

Smashing the "Gang of Four"

- to the tune of shui-tiao ke-t'ou

by

Kuo Mo-jo (郭沫若)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 7, 1976)

An event most gratifying to the people,
Is the pulling out of the "gang of four."
The political rogue, the literary rascal,
The damned tactician Chang,
And the white-boned demon
Who compared herself to the Empress Wu Tse-t'ien,
Have all been wiped out by the iron broom.
Those who conspired to usurp leadership in the Party
and seize power,
Were just having an evanescent dream.
Their ambition was big,
Their plots vicious,
And their intrigues wild.
They are guilty of a crime deserving ten thousand deaths,
For persecuting the Red Sun!
The successor is a brave and superior person,
Resolute in carrying out the behests.
How brilliant are his achievements!
Support Chairman Hua,
Support the Party Central Committee.

October 21, 1976

(Originally published in Chieh-fang-chün Pao, November 1, 1976)

* * *

After Reading Letters from Shanghai

by

Ch'en Kang (陈冈)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 31, 1976)

Shanghai, this shining and sparkling name, is closely linked with the revolutionary practice of Chairman Mao as well as the militant history of our Party. Our great teacher and leader Chairman Mao founded our Party in Shanghai. Our respected and beloved Vice Chairman Chou En-lai personally led the workers' armed uprising on three occasions there. The great Lu Hsün spent in Shanghai his last ten most glorious fighting years.... Today, the people of Shanghai, rich in glorious tradition, are again roaring and advancing in the struggle.

Lying on my desk are two letters from Shanghai, and my heart is thumping as I read them over and over again. These two letters are spilled over with the roaring militant enthusiasm of the people of Shanghai rising up in great vigor to deounce the "gang of four"; they echo the bugle call summoning the people of Shanghai to march against the common foe. The letters state: "These days, the people of Shanghai are steeped in great joy and celebration. This is indeed a red letter day for the proletariat!" The letters state: After the exposure of the "gang of four," the people of Shanghai have been loudly eulogizing Chairman Mao's wisdom and greatness! Chairman Hua Kuo-feng is the best successor to Chairman Mao! Chairman Hua is of one heart with the people of Shanghai! Shanghai has become a sea of revolutionary people holding parades and demonstrations and of big character posters. In this big sea of revolution, the counter-revolutionary careerists and conspirators Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan have already become clowns in danger of drowning. Big-character posters everywhere draw large crowds of people. People working on night shifts rush over to read them in the morning, and people on intermediate shifts read them with torchlight in the night. In big boulevards and small alleys, on both banks of the Whangpoo River, and on the top of tall buildings, there are strips of clearcut and high-spirited slogans expressing the sentiments of the Shanghai working people: "Down with the 'gang of four'; China has a bright future! Down with the 'gang of four'; our Party will become more vigorous!...."

This is the Shanghai of today! The ten million people of Shanghai have broken their fetters and are advancing courageously. In the face of this irresistible torrent, all those who dare to obstruct, intercept, resist or mourn over it will be mercilessly huried! This truly is a case of "the long river washing the sand with its breakers." Didn't "Ti K'e" who had been bitterly denounced by Lu Hsün, or the counter-revolutionary careerist and conspirator Chang Ch'un-ch'iao and his ilk consistently boast that "they represent the ten million of Shanghai"? Let this gang of clowns listen to the angry roar of the people of Shanghai!

Who actually do they represent? This gang of counter-revolutionary careerists and conspirators represent the handful of new and old bourgeoisie.

Wearing the badge of the "Left," they swaggered about town. Actually they suppressed the people, and their hands were tainted with the blood of the people. They led a corrupt and dissolute life, and there was no limit to their excesses. Every hour of the day, they were sucking the blood of the people! Working hand in glove and clinging to one another, they went their own way, established their own system, placed themselves above Chairman Mao and the Party, practiced evil things and lorded it over the others. They are sharply antagonistic to the workers and peasants of Shanghai and the mortal enemy of the people of Shanghai! How could such reactionaries be not isolated?! How could they be not defeated?! How could they not perish?! The people of Shanghai long ago noticed and secretly resented the actions of the "gang of four" and they firmly believed that that those who do not work in accordance with the three basic principles of "three dos and three don'ts" put forward by Chairman Mao and those who practice revisionism, work for disunity, and intrigue and conspire, whether in the past, at present, or in the future, will eventually bring ruin and shame upon themselves. The day they have long looked forward to has finally come! The ten million people of Shanghai have already prepared the grave for their burial. This is the revolutionary torrent of Shanghai today, the ocean of the people!

These two sentences in the letters are also of deep significance: "The people of Shanghai can clearly see from the facts before their eyes that the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road. The people of Shanghai will not forget Mr. Lu Hsün's famous saying: "The end of the battle is not yet in sight." Yes, before the powerful torrent of the revolutionary people, the defense lines painstakingly built by the "gang of four" have crumbled one by one, and one by one the sinister plots secretly hatched by the "gang of four" are in the course of being laid bare. However, it will still take a long time to completely, wholly and thoroughly mopped up the mire left behind by them, and it is necessary to fight with unflagging efforts. On this point we can always use history as a mirror. Countless facts of the past and the present show that it will not be possible to win victory in a major revolution without an enormous and powerful revolutionary army and without the "tenacious" fighting spirit. We believe that even though there are countless difficulties, the people of Shanghai will certainly be able to carry forward the glorious tradition of the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by Chairman Mao himself and they will not stop fighting until the enemy is defeated or call off the battle until total victory has been won!

"How many on our flesh have fattened but if the bloody bird of prey shall vanish from the sky some morning, the golden sunlight will stay!" After reading over these two letters again and again, I seem to see the heroic people of Shanghai loudly singing the "Internationale" and advancing along the banks of the stirring and seething Whangpoo River! Victory will always belong to the militant proletariat and to the people who are the makers of history!

* * *

North China County Denounces Vile Crime of "Gang of Four"

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Nov. 5, 1976)

while celebrating the great victory over the "gang of four", people in hsiyang county, an advanced unit in china's agriculture in shansi province, have been vehemently exposing and repudiating the counter-revolutionary crimes of this anti-party clique.

the indignant denunciations of the heinous crimes of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan by the 200,000 people of the county is a continuation of their past implacable struggle against the gang.

the tachai production brigade, located in the county, was personally cited as a red banner by the great leader chairman mao. the brigade is a model on china's agricultural front of holding aloft the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, in consistently taking class struggle as the key link, in adhering to the party's basic line, in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and in achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialist agriculture. "in agriculture, learn from tachai" -- this is a great call which the great leader chairman mao issued to the whole nation in his lifetime.

tachai was, however, a thorn in the flesh of the anti-party "gang of four", particularly with regard to their attempts to usurp party and state power and restore capitalism. in recent years, they hatched many intrigues to launch a counter-revolutionary encirclement and suppression of tachai.

the bourgeois careerist and conspirator, chiang ching, twice came in person to tachai in september of last year and this year in an effort to control and topple tachai by using double-dealing soft and hard tactics. during her stay in tachai, she wantonly attacked the party central committee headed by chairman mao and tried hard to split it. the peasants of tachai saw through the conspiracies of the "gang of four" and, with indomitable revolutionary spirit, struggled against them and frustrated their plots. in angry retaliation, the anti-party "gang of four" fanned up evil winds to attack the experience of tachai and set fires everywhere. they spread rumours and slanders against the tachai cadres and interfered with and sabotaged the great mass movement to learn from tachai in agriculture

and build up tachai-type counties throughout the country.

chiang ching exerted great pressure on the tachai production brigade during her second visit there last september. she wantonly attacked the tachai party branch and insulted its poor and lower-middle peasants, saying to them: "you are influenced by the revisionist line", "you have become ideologically conceited" and "you are backward politically". tachai's poor and lower-middle peasants, who consistently take chairman mao's teachings to heart, have since the beginning of this year been answering chairman mao's call to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts and go on improving the already excellent situation in the revolution and production. so the cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants of tachai were not frightened or subdued by the attack. secretary of the tachai party branch kuo feng-lien and some other comrades rebuffed her on the spot in defence of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

chiang ching visited tachai on two occasions. the tachai peasants had long ago discerned her decadent bourgeois way of life and despised her in their hearts. chiang ching made her second visit to tachai at the time when chairman mao was seriously ill. her gluttony, pleasure-seeking and inconcerned laughter deeply offended the local peasants, who ardently love chairman mao.

like the whole country, the 200,000 people of hsiyang rejoiced over comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and of its military commission and the exposure of the "gang of four". they celebrated the victory with songs, wall-newspapers, broadcasts and theatrical items. a campaign to expose, criticize and denunciate the "gang of four" is sweeping the county.

the tachai brigade is taking the lead in this struggle. hatred for the "gang of four" runs very deep as does the anger at their crimes in persecuting our great leader chairman mao and in tampering with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, violating chairman mao's revolutionary line, sabotaging the great proletarian cultural revolution, undermining the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt and the movement to learn from tachai in agriculture. the tachai people have studied chairman mao's directives on criticism of the "gang of four" and other directives concerned to denounce the counter-revolutionary crimes of the gang. by doing so,

they became more conscious in studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, and they have brought about a new upsurge in the study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao in the brigade.

the hsiyang county party committee has made the tachai experience known throughout the county, and this has touched off a county-wide campaign to denounce the "gang of four" and disclose the counter-revolutionary dirty deals they conducted under the signboard of being more revolutionary than anyone else. the "gang of four" tried to split the party central committee, engaged in intrigues and conspiracies to get rid of all leading comrades in the party who adhere to chairman mao's revolutionary line. they poked their nose into everything and made extensive clandestine contacts everywhere to undermine the unified leadership of the party and the dictatorship of the proletariat. they willfully tampered with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and created confusion among the people, confounded questions on the theory of knowledge and practice, material and ideological, leadership and the masses, the relations of production and the productive forces, the superstructure and the economic base, politics and vocational work, democracy and centralism, freedom and discipline. they sabotaged production as well as revolution; they flaunted the banner of marxism-leninism but violated chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies and pushed an ultra-right counter-revolutionary revisionist line. this "gang of four" encouraged indulgence in metaphysics and idealism and, by their interference, made people feel it was impossible to do work well or correctly. the gang hated all those who did their utmost to help build socialism, regarding them as criminals. the gang hated most the red banners unfurled by chairman mao and attempted to cut down the red banners of taching and tachai.

having listed the crimes of the "gang of four", the poor and lower-middle peasants pointed out with great anger that the gang's members, who passed themselves off as "representatives of the correct line" and "heroes" of the great proletarian cultural revolution, were in fact a group of counter-revolutionary revisionists, black-hearted counter-revolutionary careerists and conspirators who tampered with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, arch criminals engaged in sabotage of the great cultural revolution, and capitalist-roaders still travelling the capitalist road, attempting to restore capitalism and turn back the wheel of history. in short, they are a gang of traitors who were attempting to reduce the country to its former colonial or semi-colonial status.

the fight against the "gang of four" is a struggle between the forces of restoration and counter-restoration and over whether or not the party will turn revisionist and the state change its political colour. it is a titanic life-and-death struggle between marxism and revisionism, between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and between socialism and capitalism. we will fight them to the end.

at a criticism meeting of the wuchiaping brigade in the tachai commune, chao su-heng, a 67-year-old poor peasant, said: "in the old society, three generations of my family were exploited and oppressed by the local landlords and rich peasants. seven members of my family died of hunger. we stood up thanks to chairman mao's leadership. if the 'gang of four' had succeeded in usurping party and state power, we would go begging again, the red flag would go down and the people would again have to shed their blood. we will never allow their schemes to succeed."

recalling the history of their families, the little red guards in this brigade said: "if the 'gang of four' thought that we of the new generation would go back to the miserable life our parents and grandparents led, they are greatly mistaken. we will never let them succeed excl."

the cadres and masses throughout the county pointed out that ridding the country of this evil gang who tried to undermine chairman mao's revolutionary line would further raise the people's consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and the need to carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line. under the correct leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, the people throughout the country will certainly bring revolution and production to a new upsurge, they said.

the people of the county are busy with autumn harvesting and with great socialist revolutionary zeal, are doing it faster than ever. the communes and production brigades are also working out new plans for farmland capital construction to ensure a good harvest next year.

Taching Oil Workers Denounce "Gang of Four"

(NCNA-English Taching, Nov. 6, 1976)

a strong wave of exposure and denunciation of the towering crimes of the "gang of four" is sweeping the taching oil field. the profound proletarian feelings of the heroic oil workers for the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng is running high and their hatred for the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party gang of four is bitter and deep.

for days on end, the taching oil field party committee has held enlarged meetings and broadcast meetings to work out concrete study plans and plans for criticizing the "gang of four". the more than 50 headquarters party committees and 2,600 affiliated party branches have all followed suit.

the taching oil workers hold aloft the great red banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and have grown up in the tempest of the struggle against class enemies at home and abroad. through denunciation meetings and big character posters and blackboard newspapers, the workers and cadres used marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought to strip the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party gang of their masks and exposed to the light of day the true features of this bunch of reactionaries who tried to ruin the country and bring calamity to the people. with great indignation, they pointed out that this bunch of brigands, wearing the cloak of marxism-leninism, trampled on marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies. they are, like lin piao, a gang of out-and-out counter-revolutionary double dealers. they styled themselves the "proletarian headquarters" and "successors to the revolutionary cause" while behind the scenes they engaged in intrigues and conspiracies, created divisions, and persecuted our great leader and teacher chairman mao and our beloved late premier chou. in order to usurp top leadership of the party and the state, they attempted to overthrow a great number of leading cadres who keep to chairman mao's revolutionary line. they are, as lin piao was, the most ferocious bourgeois conspirators and careerists.

the people of taching pointed out that the gang of four paid lip service to the "dictatorship of the proletariat" while recruiting deserters and renegades to form a narrow self-seeking clique to undermine the socialist revolution and the economic foundation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and to subvert this dictatorship and restore capitalism

by every means. like lin piao, they are sworn enemies of the proletariat. they claim to have performed meritorious deeds in the great proletarian cultural revolution but behind the scenes stirred up trouble and provoked conflicts in which force was used to split revolutionary unity. they are, like lin piao, arch criminals undermining the cultural revolution. they repeatedly talked about supporting socialist new things when in fact they went out of their way to strangle the newly-created socialist things as lin piao had done.

the gang shouted "self-reliance" but in fact worshipped and toadied to everything foreign, maintained illicit foreign relations and worked energetically for right capitulationism and national betrayal. like lin piao, they are out-and-out traitors. while clamouring for the "restriction of bourgeois right" and "identification with the labouring people", they rode roughshod over the people and wasted the fruits of the people's labour and the property of the state. they are, like lin piao, blood suckers of the labouring people and typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the party.

the taching working class are indignant. they say: we taching oil workers long ago discerned and were infuriated by the actions of the "gang of four" and hate them. the old generation of oil workers, who had a miserable life in the old society and have worked across the country, pointed out that if schemes of the "gang of four" had succeeded, the people would be beaten again by landlords and capitalists, the workers would again have to beg their bread, the derricks would become guillotines and the mud pools would become mass graves. the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng adopted decisive and resolute measures to smash the gang plot, thus eliminating the four evils for our party, our country and the people. we rejoice at the good news. we will certainly follow closely the strategic plan of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, further display the thorough revolutionary spirit of iron man wang chin-hsi and fight to the finish against the "gang of four" anti-party clique.

taching, which is a red banner unit fostered by the great leader chairman mao, is a good example of the achievement of greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism. inspired by chairman mao's great call "in industry, learn from taching", a vigorous learn-from-taching mass movement is unfolding on the industrial front

throughout the country and is promoting the speedy development of china's socialist revolution and construction. but like liu shao-chi and lin piao, the wang-chang-chiang-yao gang frenziedly opposed chairman mao's brilliant instruction to learn from taching in industry and regarded the red banner of taching as a thorn in their flesh in their attempt to push their counter-revolutionary revisionist line and restore capitalism. they resorted to the most despicable tricks to try to cut the red banner down.

the workers of taching are particularly furious at the crimes of the "gang of four" in trying to strangle the film "pioneers". veteran worker li kuo-pao, who had taken part in the campaign to open up taching together with the "iron man" wang chin-hsi early in the sixties, said: the comrades on the "pioneers" writers group and cameramen group of the changchun film studio had lived and worked with us for a long time to create and produce the film "pioneers" that complies with the wishes of the taching workers. the film reminds us of the fiery fighting years when we followed our team leader wang chin-hsi in a struggle against heaven and earth, class enemies and erroneous ideas and lines. it reminds us of the hard pioneering days. it is the first feature film depicting the militant life of the workers of taching. but the "gang of four" made various accusations against the "pioneers" and forbade its being shown. with his penetrating insight into everything, chairman mao severely criticized them. however, the "gang of four" did not stop there. they resorted to double-dealing tactics and continued to sabotage the film "pioneers" in opposition to chairman mao.

criticizing the "gang of four" for suppressing the film, workers of taching said: their criminal aim was to negate china's taking her own road to develop industry as pointed out by chairman mao, and to lop off the red banner of taching he himself hoisted.

with immense enthusiasm generated by the criticism of the heinous crimes of the "gang of four", the taching workers have launched a new upsurge in grasping revolution and promoting production. they said: "we must wage a tit-for-tat struggle against the 'gang of four'. we must carry on chairman mao's principle of 'grasping revolution and promoting production'. we are determined to produce even more though we have overfulfilled our production quota, so as to make new contributions. we pledge to make up the time lost by the interference and sabotage of the 'gang

of four'. 200,000 people in the oil field have now presented letters to the party organizations at various levels to express their determination. more than ten thousand cadres have gone into the masses to study, criticize the "gang of four" and engage in grasping revolution and promoting production together with them. the oil field has overfulfilled its production plan for the last ten months and many production quotas reached record highs compared with those of previous corresponding periods. a vigorous and thriving revolutionary atmosphere now prevails over the whole oil field.

FUTAN UNIVERSITY

Futan University Resolved To Stir Up New High Tide in Studying Mao Tsetung Thought and Deepening Criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, and To Carry Through to the End the Proletarian Revolution in Education

- Party organizations of all levels and the broad masses of teachers, students, staff members and workers of the whole university all revise their study plans, re-study the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung, study a series of Chairman Mao's important directives issued since the great cultural revolution and want to forever guide their fighting with Mao Tsetung thought

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 5, 1976)

(Our own correspondent) In reponse to the call of the Party Central Committee, the Party committee of Futan University leads the revolutionary teachers, students, staff members and workers of the whole university to turn deep grief into immense strength, carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, persistently take class struggle as the key link and hold fast to the Party's basic line, thereby stirring up a new high tide in criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, and giving impetus to the constant deepening of the revolution in education.

In 1951, Chairman Mao personally wrote an inscription for Futan University. Now, as Chairman Mao has left us forever, all members of the workers propaganda team, the worker-peasant-soldier students, revolutionary teachers, staff members and workers of the whole university, with boundless reverence and deep yearning for Chairman Mao, again and again look at the handwriting of Chairman Mao to recall Chairman Mao's high merit and great achievements, and re-study Chairman Mao's writings and directives, thereby further arousing their revolutionary enthusiasm for reading and studying seriously, deepening the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and carrying through to the end the educational revolution. They all vow to Chairman Mao in tears: Chairman Mao, Oh Chairman Mao, you worked day and night for and dedicated your lifelong energy to the Chinese revolution and the world revolution. You paid great attention to the revolution in the realm of the superstructure, were extremely concerned with the development of the educational revolution, and formulated a whole set of lines and general and specific policies for the educational cause of the proletariat. We will never forget your solicitude for us all our life. Your benevolence to us will be engraved on our hearts and your teachings for us will forever encourage us to go forward. We will study hard Mao Tsetung thought, carry on the cause left behind by you and carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat!

In the past few days, all departments, classes and groups convened report meetings on study and forums one after another. They started study classes, wrote memorial circles to warmly eulogize Chairman Mao's high merit and great achievements and tried to deeply comprehend Chairman Mao's revolutionary theories so as to express their own determination in carrying the revolution through to the end.

Liu Hei-t'ieh, a young Red Guard fighter in those years and now secretary to the unviersity's Youth League committee, said: "We of the younger generation have matured in the great cultural revolution. At the early stage of the great cultural revolution, it was Chairman Mao who supported us as we rebeled against Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, broke down the White Terror of the bourgeois reactionary line and came to Peking to be reviewed by Chairman Mao. Later, it was again Chairman Mao who guided us to go to the mountains and countryside and take the road of integration with the workers and peasants. In the course of the educational revolution, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, I was selected and sent to university to become one of the first term of worker-peasant-soldier university students since the great cultural revolution. The growth to maturity of this younger generation of ours was entirely due to nursing of Mao Tsetung thought and was a victory of the great cultural revolution. We must assiduously study Mao Tsetung thought, consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the great cultural revolution and carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao!"

Liu Ta-chieh, professor of the Department of Chinese Language said: "All victories of the Chinese people are the victories of Mao Tsetung thought. I will turn grief into strength, conscientiously study the writings of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao, strive to transform my world outlook, and actively take part in the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts." He also wrote a poem in mourning of the passing away of Chairman Mao and in praise of Mao Tsetung thought: "The autumn wind sweeps across the land with a melancholy sound, and the divine land of eight hundred million people swallows back its tears. He made revolution all his life with the universe in mind, and his four volumes of great writings have changed heaven and earth. How dare we forget your teaching the rest of our life, and it is difficult for posterity to replay your great benevolence. Your great ideological sunshine will never set and your meritorious service will be praised for hundreds and thousands of generations."

Following Chairman Mao's teaching, "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," the teachers, students, staff members and workers of Futan University repeatedly listened to and studied the "Message fo the Whole Party, the Whole Army, and the People of All Nationalities Throughout the Country" from the CCP Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council and the Military Commission of the Central Committee as well as the memorial speech delivered by the First Vice Chairman of the CCP Central Committee and Premier of the State Council Comrade Hua Kuo-feng at the memorial service for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, and stirred up a new high tide in the study of Chairman Mao's writings. The broad masses of teachers and students said: "Chairman Mao's writings are priceless treasures left us by Chairman Mao and the guiding light which guides us to continue advancing along the socialist road. Although Chairman Mao has left us, the brilliant thought of Chairman Mao forever illuminates our road of advance. We must always use the invincible Mao Tsetung thought to guide our fighting."

Of late, the Party organizations at all levels and the broad masses of teachers, students, staff members and workers of the whole university revised their plans of study one after another, and made up their mind to read again the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung and conscientiously study a series of Chairman Mao's important directives issued since the great cultural revolution. The university Party committee held study classes for the leading cadres and the contingent of backbone theorists of the university and departments to study and discuss how Chairman Mao, in the course of waging class struggle against the class enemies at home and abroad, inside and outside the Party and in the course of waging struggle with the opportunist or revisionist line within the Party, built our Party into a great, glorious and correct Marxist-Leninist party, built our Army into an invincible people's army, built our country into a socialist power full of vigor and vitality and with initial prosperity, opened up a new road for the liberation cause of the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples, provided new experience in combating and guarding against revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism for the international communist movement, thereby deepening further our comprehension of Chairman Mao's important directve that "the correctness or incorrectness of ideological and political lines decides everything" and raising the consciousness of the braod masses of cadres and the people in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The teaching research group in political theory of the university, the department of economics, the department of international political science, the department of history and other units separately organized forces to study how Chairman Mao, on the basis of the principle of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of revolution, and to sum up the experience of revolutionary struggle at home and in the international arena, thereby developing the Marxist philosophy, political economy and the theory of scientific socialism, and enriching the treasure-house of Marxist theories. They also gave guiding lectures to integrate study by professional theoretical contingent with study by the masses, and give impetus to the constant deepening of study.

The Party general branch of the department of philsoophy took Chairman Mao's theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat as the main point of study and research, divided it into five special topics, and organized the teachers and students of the whole department to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's "Report at the 2nd Plenary Session of the 7th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party," "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," "Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work," speech at the 10th Plenary Session of the 8th Central Committee, the directives on the socialist education movement and the great cultural revolution, and the directives on criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. Through studying, they further clarified the changes of class relations in the socialist period, profoundly comprehended the objective law that the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party and heightened their consciousness in carrying out the Party's basic line. The teachers and students said: The bourgeoisie "is right in the Communist Party." "The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." This

is a social phenomenon that will exist for a long time in the entire historical period of socialism, and we must fight a protracted battle against the bourgeoisie inside the Party until communism.

At the time of deeply mourning Chairman Mao, the revolutionary teachers and students of Futan University re-studied Chairman Mao's important directives on criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. They further realized that this struggle was initiated by Chairman Mao himself and an important matter bearing on the future and destiny of our Party and state. They tightly grasped this vital question of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's pushing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and tampering with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line to deepen their criticism and stir up a new high tide in criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. The departments of chemistry, Chinese language, international political science, optics, physics, etc., convened general meetings to criticize the three big poisonous weeds--"On General Program," "An Outline Report" and "Regulations for Industry." The teachers and students said: Based on the great doctrine of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat Chairman Mao formulated for our Party the basic line for the entire historical period of socialism. This is the basic guarantee for us to win victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. Teng Hsiao-p'ing cast forth the revisionist program with "the three directives as a key link," schemed for the concoction of the three big poisonous weeds, launched an allout attack on Chairman Mao's revolutionary line from the economic base to the superstructure, and vainly attempted to restore capitalsm. We must firmly carry out and defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and wage tit-for-tat struggle against Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the bourgeoisie inside the Party.

The teachers and students also linked the realities of class struggle and the two-line struggle on the educational front to deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's practice of the revisionist line in education, further heighten their consciousness in consistently adhering to Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education. Many teachers and students said: The educational battlefront is the hereditary territory of the exploiting classes, and the great cultural revolution first applied the scalpel to the educational battleground. After Teng Hsiao-p'ing came into power, he first whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in educational circles and the struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts first started with a bang on the educational front. All these show that the struggle between the two classes and the two lines on the educational front is very acute. The school is a position violently contended by the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. We must in the struggle to deepen the criticism of revisionism and bourgeoisie, run the school as a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The electric light source laboratory of the optics department consecutively convened three criticism meetings for the shifts and teams to criticize the crimes of Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing in practicing the revisionist line in education and discuss freely the enormous changes brought to the laboratory by Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line. They said:

Before the great cultural revolution and under the rule of the revisionist educational line, the electric light source laboratory was purely for scientific research, with trial practices done behind closed doors. The road taken became narrower and narrower, and led to a blind alley in the end. After the great cultural revolution, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the electric light source laboratory developed to become a base for the "three-in-one combination" of teaching, production and scientific research. In the past few years, it not only successfully trial produced over 30 kinds of new electric light sources but also trained several hundred electric light source technicians for the country and produced a large number of new products for aiding industrial and agricultural production and national defense construction. Through such criticism and contrast, the determination of everyone to carry through to the end the proletarian revolution in education has been further strengthened.

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PEKING UNIVERSITY

Assiduously Study Mao Tsetung Thought, Strive To Practice Mao Tsetung Thought

- Turning grief into strength, the teachers and students and workers of Peking University whip up an upsurge in the study of Chairman Mao's works and the penetrating criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 4, 1976)

(NCNA October 3, 1976) The teachers, students, staff members and workers of Peking University turn their infinitely deep affection for Chairman Mao into a powerful driving force in the study and practice of Mao Tsetung thought. In the whole university is whipped up an upsurge in the struggle to study Chairman Mao's works, penetratingly criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right deviation wind to reverse verdicts. The broad masses of teachers and students and workers are determined to closely rally around the Party Central Committee, to persist in fighting against the bourgeoisie within the Party and against revisionism and to safeguard Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line with their blood and life. They vow to carry the proletarian revolutionary cause started by Chairman Mao through to the end.

In the days of overwhelming grief in mourning the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, the teachers, students, staff members and workers of Peking University, with a boundless reverence for Chairman Mao and with firm faith in the sure victory of the communist cause, are determined to bravely forge ahead along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They say, the course of revolution is defined for us by Chairman Mao and the revolutionary road is pointed out to us by Chairman Mao. We are determined to carry on Chairman Mao's behests. Even if innumerable difficulties and hazards are encountered on the way of continuous revolution, we will keep on fighting until the thoroughgoing victory of communism.

The broad masses of teachers, students, staff members and workers deeply understand that the great Mao Tsetung thought is the ideological foundation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. To firmly and unswervingly forge ahead along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, they must seriously study Chairman Mao's brilliant works. Recently, from the Party organizations at various levels to the whole body of Communist Party members and the broad masses of teachers, students, staff members and workers in the whole university were formulated collective or individual plans for the study of Mao Tsetung thought. Many people were determined to re-study all the four volumes of Selected Works of Mao Tsetung.

After the passing of Chairman Mao, the teachers and students of 18 theory groups and groups for spare-time study of Marxism-Leninism of the theory speciality of the physics department were seized with overwhelming grief and wrote after discussion the same night a proposal to all theory groups and study-Marxism-Leninism groups of the whole university. This proposal rapidly whipped up on the whole campus an upsurge in the study of Mao Tsetung thought.

In the sad days of mourning the passing of Chairman Mao, apart from persisting in collective study, the study-Marxism-Leninism group comprising over a dozen old teachers of the Oriental Languages Department, which was established in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius squeezed time every day for private study and seriusly read books and took notes. They said: "Chairman Mao who toiled and moiled day and night for the Chinese revolution and the world revolution and read books and documents until the last day of his life. We will study Chairman Mao's brilliant works and learn and undergo transformation as long as we live, so that we may be old in age but not old in our will, weak physically but not weak in our will, and contribute our share toward carrying through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by Chairman Mao.

With the history of the Chinese Communist Party and the history of development of the international communist movement in mind, the teachers and students of many departments including the mathematics department, the history department and the international political science department, studied Chairman Mao's brilliant works and sang the praises of the historic contributions made by Chairman Mao to the Chinese revolution and the world revolution. Some 2nd-year worker-peasant-soldier students of the philosophy department went one after another onto the platform to give lectures on the history of two-line struggle within the Party and sing the praises of the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit displayed by Chairman Mao in the two-line struggle within the Party. It was a moving scene never witnessed in teaching of political lessons before.

Every time they called to mind the happy scene of personally listening to Chairman Mao's kind teachings, some students of the unviersity-run electronic instruments factory and the 653 Branch who were demobilized fighters transfered to other trades and were once on garrison duties by the side of Chairman Mao were surging all over with infinite strength. Their eyes moist with tears, they tirelessly studied Chairman Mao's brilliant works and often kept on studying late into the night. They were determined to continue to stand guard and do patrol duty for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and forever be garrison fighters in defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Be it morning or night, inside or outside the dormitory, by the side of a ditch or road, we could see everywhere teachers and students in the Tahsing Branch studying with rapt attention the four volumes of Selected Works of Mao Tsetung in their hands. A certain student of the law department studied until very late every night and again devoted one or two hours to study early in the morning. When urged by some comrades to take a rest, he said, "To turn grief into strength, we must first put our strength on the assiduous study of Chairman Mao's works and the exertion of effort to grasp Mao Tsetung thought. Whenever I think of Chairman Mao's eager expectations in our younger generation and think of the historic mission to be shouldered by us, I feel that four or five hours' sleep every day is not too short."

Shedding tears, we carry on the leader's behests; with 10,000 guns, we concentrate fire on Teng Hsiao-p'ing. The more the teachers and students thought of Chairman Mao, the greater their hatred for Teng Hsiao-p'ing's crime in opposing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and vigorously reversing

verdicts and practicing restoration. They re-studied Chairman Mao's series of important directives on the great cultural revolution and beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. Filled with burning indignation, they penetratingly criticized the three big poisonous weeds--"On General Program," "An Outline Report" and "Regulations for Industry"--concocted under Teng Hsiao-p'ing's aegis. The more they criticized, the more they felt the unmatched wisdom and correctness of Chairman Mao's scientific assertion that the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party. The more they criticized, the more they felt the extremely great importance of "acting according to the principles laid down," and combating and preventing revisionism and continuing the revolution. They considerably strengthened their determination and confidence in forever firmly and unswervingly carrying out and safeguarding Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

More than 1,000 teachers, students, staff members and workers of the study service team of Peking University bound for Tangshan took the forefront of anti-quake and relief work as a classroom for the study of Mao Tsetung thought and a battlefield for the penetrating criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing. In the study class of the worker-theorists' team started by the CCP Tangshan Municipal Committee and in certain factories and neighborhood communities, the teachers, students, staff members, workers, PLA fighters and residents together studied Chairman Mao's works, compiled propaganda materials for singing the praises of Chairman Mao's great achievements, and drafted articles criticizing the three big poisonous weeds including "On General Program." The teachers and students linked the reality of current class struggle and two-line struggle with the study of Mao Tsetung thought and further deepened their understanding of Chairman Mao's theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"The future is bright and the road is tortuous." The broad masses of teachers and students and workers of Peking University firmly believe that no matter how tortuous the road ahead is, so long as we firmly carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we are invincible. They pointed out that the proletariat is bound to triumph over the bourgeoisie and socialism is bound to ultimately replace capitalism. This is an historical law independent of man's will. Any reactionaries who vainly attempt to turn back the wheel of history will be crushed by the advancing wheel of history. The great Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought is invincible because it reflects this historical law. Many comrades with confidence grown a hundredfold say: Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has been deeply imprinted on the hearts of people and the radiance of Mao Tsetung thought will forever illuminate our course of advance. We will go on singing the song, "The East Is Red," and will sing it ever more loudly. The red banner of revolution will forever be raised by us and will shine increasingly brighter. We will go on writing the red history with increasing brilliance. The extinction of the decadent capitalist system is inevitable and communism is bound to triumph in the whole world.

Confidence in a sure victory is generating a powerful force that stimulates the teachers, students, staff members and workers of Peking University to advance more firmly and triumphantly in the direction of "Education must be revolutionized" charted by Chairman Mao. Everyone in

the whole university, be he a student of arts or a student of science or foreign languages, takes as a matter of top importance in educational revolution the study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, the penetrating criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the beating back of the Right-deivation wind to reverse verdicts and the learning of class struggle as a main course of study. Every effort is made to train staunch fighters capable of combating and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. The teachers and students of various departments of arts insist that "the departments of arts should take all society as their own factory." They persist in integrating themselves with workers and peasants, penetratingly carry out study, research and propaganda on Mao Tsetung thought with close attention paid to the reality of class struggle, and the use of Mao Tsetung thought to reform the domains of the old courses of study.

The teachers and students and workers of the library science department inherit and carry forward the revolutionary tradition cultivated by Chairman Mao while carrying out study research and propaganda on Marxism-Leninism in the library of Peking University in the past. They are determined to turn the library of Peking University into a strong position for the study and propagation of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. The great leader and teacher Chairman Mao attached great importance to cultural and educational work for peasants that make up the overwhelming majority of China's population. To carry on the revolutionary cause left behind by Chairman Mao, the teachers, students, staff members and workers of this department are determined to smash the boundaries between different subjects of studies and go out of the campus to set up open-door libraries. Now they are actively preparing in Miyün county on the suburbs of Peking a rural cultural class propagating the meaning of "from the commune and back to the commune," and are energetically popularizing the experience of Hsiaochinchuang village in occupying the rural ideological and cultural position with Mao Tsetung thought, thereby making contribution to propagating Mao Tsetung thought in the countryside.

Certain worker-peasant-soldier students and teachers of the "74" Class of the Philosophy Department who are joining the backbone peasant-theorists of the Red Star commune of Tahsing county in compiling philosophical reading matter recall how the great leader Chairman Mao showed great concern for and paid great attention to the work of studying and popularizing philosophy. They are determined to carry out Chairman Mao's behest, "Liberate philosophy from the confines of philosophers' lecture rooms and textbooks, and turn it into a sharp weapon in the hands of the masses." They take the compiling of philosophical reading matter as a glorious combat task in propagating Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and carrying out Chairman Mao's behests. They assiduously study Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical work on the one hand and closely link the reality of class struggle and the two-line struggle with the criticism of Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing's reactionary philosophical thinking and apply various living stories in explaining popular and simple philosophical principles, so as to help the peasants grasp the sharp ideological weapon of Marxist philosophy on the other.

The broad masses of teachers, students, staff members and workers of various departments of sciences persist in open-door education, combining part-work with part-study and linking the school with factories. They are determined to continuously advance in the direction, "The school is a factory and the factory is also a school," as pointed out by Chairman Mao. Many departments are energetically creating conditions for building bases for educational revolution in factories and villages, and practicing the new system of joint operation of the university by factories (communes) and the university itself.

The educational revolution sub-detachments conducting open-door education in various parts of the country have enthusiastically sent letters and cables to the university Party committee voicing their determination in carrying out Chairman Mao's behests, firmly sticking to their combat posts, joining the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers in seriously studying and in penetratingly criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, adhering to the orientation of "education must be revolutionized," and contributing their own strength to the building of a brand-new proletarian educational system.

Acting upon the original plan for educational revolution, the teachers and students in the headquarters of Peking University are leaving the campus group by group for factories, rural areas and army units to continuously push forward the cause of proletarian education pioneered by Chairman Mao. On September 22, eleven graduating worker-peasant-soldier students of the arts and foreign languages department, who were bound for Tibet to support the borders and assist in farming, went to the library of Peking University before their departure and solemnly vowed before Chairman Mao's portrait: We are worker-peasant-soldier students who have studied and fought by your side. We will never betray your eager expectations. We will forever strive to study your brilliant thought, resolutely safeguard your revolutionary line, consciously restrict bourgeois rights, identify ourselves with the workers and peasants and join the millions of emancipated serfs of Tibet in fighting against the capitalist-roaders, against revisionism and against the class enemies at home and abroad, and striking root in the border areas all our life.

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"GANG OF FOUR" AND THE FILM "PIONEERS"

"A Brilliant, Historic Document" -- Chairman Mao's Directive on Film "Pioneers" Made Public

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 5, 1976)

chairman mao's directive on the film "pioneers" has been made public in an article entitled "a brilliant, historic document" frontpaged in the "people's daily" today. the directive, written on july 25, 1975, says:

"there is no big error in this film. suggest that it be approved for distribution. don't nit-pick. and to list as many as ten accusations against it is going too far. it hampers the adjustment of the party's current policy on literature and art."

written by jen ping, the article reads in full as follows:

the brilliant directive written by the great leader and teacher chairman mao on july 25, 1975 on the film "pioneers" is yet another brilliant, historic marxist document following on the two directives on literature and art which he wrote on december 12, 1963 and june 27, 1964 respectively. a component of a number of important directives given by chairman mao exposing the betrayal of the proletarian revolutionary line by the anti-party "gang of four", the new directive is of epoch-making historical significance and immediate importance.

chairman mao wrote this brilliant directive at a time when the anti-party "gang of four" was launching frenzied attacks on his proletarian revolutionary line. with great vision and penetrating insight, chairman mao wrote this extremely important directive on the film "pioneers" which says: "there is no big error in this film. suggest that it be approved for distribution. don't nit-pick. and to list as many as ten accusations against it is going too far. it hampers the adjustment of the party's current policy on literature and art." chairman mao's directive incisively summed up the acute struggle between the two lines on the literary and art front, sharply exposed the criminal activities of the anti-party "gang of four" in distorting and negating chairman mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, sabotaging the proletarian revolution in literature and art and pushing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in literature and art, and once again clarified the way forward for socialist literature and art to develop and flourish.

"pioneers" is a good colour feature film produced under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary literature and art line. it warmly praises invincible marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and the great victories of chairman mao's revolutionary line. firmly taking class struggle as the key link and employing the method of creating that combines revolutionary realism and revolutionary romanticism, it shows heroism of china's oil workers armed with mao tsetung thought in the course of struggle and sings high praise of taching oilfield, a red banner unit fostered by chairman mao himself. though not without some shortcomings, the film has revolutionary political content and stirring artistic impact which caused it to be warmly received by workers, peasants and soldiers across the country since it was put on show. but a good film like this, which the worker-peasant-soldier masses appreciate was regarded as a thorn in their side by the anti-party "gang of four".

chiang ching, a bourgeois careerist who shamelessly styled herself a "standard-bearer of the revolution in literature and art", was the first to step forward to smear the film as having "serious errors both politically and artistically". at her instigation and under her direction, her confederates concocted what they described as "ten major accusations", mounting a frantic counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" campaign against the film and its producers in an attempt to finish it off once and for good. the other members of the "gang of four" all went into action at the same moment, too, either by withholding chairman mao's directive or attacking it. the struggle which developed around "pioneers" was by no means limited to an evaluation of the film, but involved an acute struggle between chairman mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in literature and art of the "gang of four", a life-and-death struggle between the two classes and two lines on the political and ideological front.

chairman mao unequivocally declared in the directive "there is no big error in the film" and criticized the "gang of four" for "nit-picking" about the film and "listing as many as ten accusations against it" which he said, "is going too far". this was a warm support by chairman mao for proletarian revolutionary literature and art and an encouragement of it, and constituted a heavy blow to the "gang of four" who frenziedly attempted to suppress it. this gang had been making full use for years of literature and art as their springboard for a capitalist restoration, in order to realize their criminal aim of usurping party and state power, subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and

restoring capitalism. attempting to usurp the rich achievements of the revolution in literature and art made under the direct leadership of chairman mao, they treated model revolutionary theatrical works as their personal capital, used them as monuments to themselves to create public opinion favourable to themselves for their counter-revolutionary plot to usurp party and state power. they practised an unscrupulous sectarianism in literary and art circles, developed a coterie that ganged up to advance their own interests so that literary and art circles would become their "gang-dominated domain". they split the ranks of literary and art workers, rejected "alien elements" in the manner of "letting those who comply thrive and those who refuse, perish", and at will rejected revolutionary literary and art works which the worker-peasant-soldier masses like. in fact, they enforced an out-and-out bourgeois dictatorship, a fascist dictatorship over literary and art circles. these bourgeois conspirators and careerists who styled themselves "standard-bearers of the literary and art revolution" and "marxist theorists on literature and art" were precisely such "tyrants" whom lu hsun denounced bitterly long ago, "tyrants who hoist a banner as the tiger's skin to wrap themselves and intimidate others; who, at the slightest provocation, abuse their power (excl.) to pass verdicts on others, and very terrifying verdicts at that". they trumped up charges against a great number of revolutionary literary and art workers and persecuted them and suppressed a great number of good or fairly good artistic works, including "pioneers", which were created at great effort by artists trying to carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line in literature and art; in so doing, they directed their spearhead squarely at chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line in this field. if their plot had succeeded, the gains of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the revolution in literature and art would be lost and the whole of china would change colour.

chairman mao also sharply pointed out in the directive that what the "gang of four" had done "hampers the adjustment of the party's current policy on literature and art". this was a penetrating exposure of their ugly features as those who run counter to chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies in literature and art.

for a long time, the "gang of four" had all along refused to carry out the line, principles and policies on literature and art -- a whole series of them -- which chairman mao formulated for our party and they wantonly tampered with them and trampled on them. they opposed the correct orientation which chairman mao indicated that literature and art must serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, prevented

literary and art workers from taking the road of integrating themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers and were deadset against chairman mao's principle "let a hundred flowers blossom and let a hundred schools of thought contend". they brazenly negated the six political criteria which chairman mao set forth for distinguishing fragrant flowers from poisonous weeds and substituted for them their own, hoisting "red flags" to oppose the red flag and putting themselves above chairman mao and the party central committee. even after chairman mao wrote this important directive, they continued the tactic of complying in the public and opposing behind the scenes, and even when cornered, they struggled to do everything possible to prevent chairman mao's directive from being known, and distorting it unscrupulously, even quoting it out of context, claiming that if there were no big errors, still there were medium and small ones, which was a frenzied counter-attack on chairman mao's directive. they went from bad to worse, resorting to persecution, vengeance and counter-attack against the revolutionary literature and art and the revolutionary literary and art workers, without the slightest indication of intending to heed chairman mao's teachings. such despicable actions thoroughly revealed their true nature as counter-revolutionaries who betrayed marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, practised revisionism and splittism and engaged in conspiracies.

chairman mao's brilliant directive has stripped wang, chang, chiang, yao and company of their marxist fig-leaf. it has enabled us to see clearly that the "gang of four" are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the party who oppose chairman mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, the chief culprits in undermining chairman mao's revolutionary line, the party policy and the proletarian revolution in literature and art, and are out-and-out unrepentant capitalist-roaders still travelling on the capitalist road.

but the wings of a crow cannot cut off the light of the sun. no one can prevent the masses from knowing the truth. in carrying out chairman mao's behest, the party central committee headed by chairman hua adopted firm and decisive measures to dig out the "gang of four" that had done harm to the country and the people, and smashed their criminal plot to usurp party and state power. this is indeed greatly to the satisfaction of the people.

chairman mao's important directive on the film "pioneers" is our most powerful ideological weapon in the present criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in literature and art of the anti-party "gang of four". we must study this brilliant document conscientiously and deeply

recognize its great immediate importance and far-reaching historical significance. we must use this powerful weapon to dissect the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the "gang of four" and settle accounts with them for their heinous crimes of opposing our great leader chairman mao and his revolutionary line. we must rally round the party central committee headed by chairman hua, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and strive to create more and better works of proletarian literature and art that serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and are welcomed by them. we must fight to usher in the bright springtime in which a hundred flowers of socialist literature and art blossom together, so that revolutionary literature and art play still greater role in the great struggle to combat and prevent revisionism, consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and promote the socialist revolution and construction.

the radiance of chairman mao's directive will always shine excl.

Changchun Film Studio Exposes Crimes of
"Gang of Four" in Opposing Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 6, 1976)

the counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" carried out by chiang ching and company against the film "pioneers" is indignantly exposed by the party committee of the changchun film studio in an article, entitled "iron-clad evidence of wanton opposition against chairman mao by 'gang of four'", which was carried in the "people's daily" yesterday.

excerpts follow:

"pioneers", a colour feature film produced by the changchun studio, eulogizes the great leader and teacher chairman mao, invincible mao tsetung thought and chairman mao's revolutionary line. it was completed under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line and in accordance with premier chou en-lai's instructions. it had the support and cooperation of the party committee, workers, engineers, technicians and cadres of the taching oilfield and the support of the departments concerned of the petroleum industry as well as of the chinese people's liberation

army. it is set in taching, a red banner unit fostered by chairman mao himself and portrays the heroic oil workers. the film, which is designed to heighten the chinese people's will to fight and deflate the arrogance of imperialism, revisionism and reaction, was warmly received and encouraged by the workers, peasants and soldiers. on the other hand, it greatly offended the bourgeoisie inside the party and stung the "gang of four" of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan. the arch-careerist chiang ching came out in person and resorted to shocking measures to carry out counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" of the film.

after the completion of "pioneers", she refused to see it and prohibited the showing of it when the deputies at the fourth national people's congress requested to see it during the session. when "pioneers" was shown in different parts of china during spring festival in february 1975 to help disseminate the great victories of the session of the fourth national people's congress, it aroused a warm response from the film audiences.

chiang ching then asked to see the film. but, before a third of it had been projected, she flew into a rage and declared with ferocity: "this film has serious errors. whom are you glorifying and to whom singing praises?" she made innuendoes and directed the spearhead of her attack at premier chou en-lai, at comrades who keep to chairman mao's revolutionary line and at the line itself.

chiang ching and company cooked up ten major accusations against the film "pioneers". they said it was guilty of "prettifying liu shao-chi, po yi-po and ilk" and blamed it for "giving special publicity to persons in real life" and "causing an endless stream of evil consequences". they clamoured: "if more films of this kind are produced, revisionism will emerge". posing as "general supervisors over slaves", they ordered a "halt to the making of copies of the film, to publicising it and distributing it abroad". they also assigned people to write articles against the film in order to "encircle and suppress" it. personnel at provincial level and at the changchun film studio and members of the film production group down to film scenario writers and directors were ordered to "make self-criticism". even the taching oilfield and other related units which had helped with the production were ordered to follow suit. chiang ching and company also sent persons to the film studio to supervise the "self-criticism". expressing dissatisfaction with the "self-criticism" in changchun they ordered the related personnel to be brought to peking to "make self-criticism" under their direct supervision.

they went so far as to send people around to ferret out what they described as the "sinister boss behind the scenes", and spoke threateningly of "bringing everything to light" "no matter who may be involved". making dark hints, fabricating lies and creating incidents, they plotted to split the party central committee headed by chairman mao and nullify the great red banner of "in industry, learn from taching" fostered by chairman mao himself.

the criminal activities of the "gang of four" were promptly detected by the great leader and teacher chairman mao and on july 25, 1975 he wrote his brilliant directive on the film "pioneers": "there is no big error in this film. suggest that it be approved for distribution. don't nit-pick. and to list as many as ten accusations against it is going too far. it hampers the adjustment of the party's current policy on literature and art." chairman mao's directive, which incisively exposed and seriously criticized their criminal acts of undermining the party's line and policies on literature and art, was a most timely, effective and valuable support for us at a most difficult moment.

despite chairman mao's serious criticism, the "gang of four" not only showed no sign of repentance but, on the contrary, they intensified their disruption of chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies on literature and art and put up a rabid resistance to his brilliant directive. they brought high-handed pressure to bear on the studio and levelled the spearhead of their attack directly at chairman mao. they not only refused to revoke the ten accusations made by them against "pioneers" which chairman mao had seriously criticized, but ordered the disbandment of the group in charge of shooting the film at a time when it was studying and implementing chairman mao's important directive. they sent people to the studio to keep it under surveillance and to collect black-list information in preparation for a vengeful counter-attack.

during the national conference on learning from tachai last year, chiang ching went to tachai and, behind the backs of chairman mao and the party central committee, called sinister meetings at which she wantonly distorted and attacked chairman mao's important directive on the film "pioneers". in mid-september 1975 she ordered that the leading members of the kirin provincial party committee and the changchun film studio party committee bring along the principal scenarists of "pioneers" and "come to tachai posthaste". no sooner had they arrived there on september 16 than chiang ching visited her wrath upon them. pointing to comrade chang tien-min, one of the scenarists who had written a letter to

chairman mao, chiang ching hurled all kinds of abuse at him, yelling: "you had the audacity to concoct a wicked charge against me. now i'll give you a good talking to excl." "not heeding my advice means not heeding the party's advice excl."

resorting to the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of coupling intimidation with blandishments, the "gang of four" tried to compel the scenarists of "pioneers" to write another letter to chairman mao along the following lines dictated by chiang ching: 1. admitting that the first letter to chairman mao "presented a false picture of the situation"; 2. "proposing" to chairman mao that the film "pioneers" be withheld from distribution abroad; 3. "requesting" to shoot a new version of "pioneers". the letter, chiang ching demanded, must not be entrusted to her for transmission but must be "sent by yourselves". she thus plotted to use the hand of the scenarists to resist chairman mao's important directive in a vile scheme to kill two birds with one stone.

at the same time, the "gang of four" not only refused to lift the ban on the export of the film or relax strict control on its showing at home, but also openly prohibited press coverage of the film and the changchun studio which had made it.

in bold defiance of the ban imposed by the "gang of four", the journal "liberation army literature and art" printed the scenario of "pioneers" in its october 1975 issue and thus incurred the hatred of the gang. in february this year chang chun-chiao ordered an investigation in an attempt to use it as an excuse for frenzied persecution of a large number of comrades who adhered to chairman mao's revolutionary line. what is especially intolerable is that, when, in disregard of chiang ching's orders to shoot a new version in opposition to chairman mao's directive, the group in charge of producing "pioneers" decided to shoot another film in praise of the heroic oil workers, the "gang of four" issued repeated orders to stop its production, alleging that it involves "the attitude toward the leading cadres of the party central committee". the gang had until recently sent people to collect and fabricate sinister material on the changchun studio and the scenarists concerned so that, once they succeeded in usurping party and state power, they could persecute large numbers of revolutionary writers and artists who dared to fight against them.

in their ferocious "encirclement and suppression" of the film "pioneers", the "gang of four" were by no means aiming their blows only at the film. numerous facts show that they were directing the spearhead of their attack primarily at the great

leader and teacher chairman mao, at invincible mao tsetung thought, at his revolutionary line and at the many comrades loyal to his revolutionary line, all in preparation for a hasty attempt to seize the supreme leadership of the party and state.

we are determined, under the wise leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, to uphold chairman mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, to work hard to produce more and better revolutionary films and to win still greater victories in the proletarian revolution in literature and art excl.

PLEDGES OF SUPPORT

Outstanding Northeast China Army Units and Heroes Pledge to Rally Round Party Central Committee Headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Nov. 6, 1976)

a number of heroes and advanced groups of the shenyang units of the people's liberation army pledged recently to carry out chairman mao's behests and rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, obey the commands of the party central committee in all their actions, fight resolutely with the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique, and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end.

they have in the past few days voiced firm support for and boundless trust in the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng and hatred for the "gang of four". many said: "we now have our esteemed and beloved leader in chairman hua, who is chairman mao's worthy successor. we have a bright future ahead."

chih shun-yi, a national hero and deputy director of the political department of an artillery division, had been cordially received by chairman mao on many occasions. he joined the cadres and soldiers in singing the three revolutionary songs, "the internationale", "the three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention" and "the east is red", to express their firm determination to carry the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered

by chairman mao through to the end under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua.

the commanders and fighters of the "red ninth company", a model unit in the study of chairman mao's works, held a meeting to celebrate comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee. they indignantly condemned the vile crimes of the "gang of four". they said: "the great leader chairman mao was farseeing and he selected comrade hua kuo-feng to be the leader of our party, so that our party and state have a reliable helmsman and can continue the triumphant advance along chairman mao's revolutionary line."

the commanders and fighters of the regiment to which the great communist fighter lei feng belonged, have learned from his clear-cut class stand and taken an active part in the struggle to repudiate the "gang of four". holding criticism meetings, putting up wall-newspapers and writing articles, they stripped the "gang of four" of their mantle of "revolutionary leftists" and exposed their true colour of unrepentant capitalist-roaders still travelling on the capitalist road. soldiers of the "lei feng" squad, whose representatives had met the great leader chairman mao for seven times, have in the past few days contributed over 20 articles. they are determined to fight against the "gang of four" to the end, using chairman mao's important instructions on exposure and criticism of the anti-party "gang of four" as their most powerful ideological weapons.

yang yu-chai, combat hero, first class, of the former chinese people's volunteers, said: "the 'gang of four' hastily attempted to usurp party and state power and restore capitalism when the people of the whole country were still deeply mourning the passing away of chairman mao. they are our sworn enemies."

wan chung-kui, who was awarded a first-class merit in defence of chenpao island against armed provocations by soviet revisionism, had suffered in the old society. he said: "the 'gang of four' worshipped things foreign and fawned on foreigners, maintained illicit foreign relationship and unscrupulously practised capitulationism and national betrayal. they aimed at dragging us back to the old society and making the working people suffer again. we must punish the crimes of the 'gang of four' and defend our socialist motherland."

FOREIGN TRADE

China's Growing Trade with Third World Countries

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 5, 1976)

under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs, china's economic relations and trade with third world countries have steadily expanded in accordance with the principle of equality, mutual benefit and helping supply each other's needs.

china now trades with over 120 countries and regions belonging to the third world. china's two-way trade with these countries and regions last year was more than treble the volume in 1970.

since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, an increasing number of friends from trade circles in third world countries and regions have attended china's export commodities fair. the volume of transactions has grown from session to session. all this reflects the vigorous progress of china's socialist construction and the growing economic prosperity of the third world countries.

china's industrial and agricultural exports to the third world have constantly increased in quantity and variety and their quality has continued to improve. most of the new machine tools, textiles and other light industry machines, electrical equipment, farm produce processing machines, transport equipment and building machines on display are commodities catering for the third world.

china began to export machinery to third world countries and regions in 1957, and the volume of exports last year was more than four times that in 1965. the variety of machines for export increased substantially. china now provides more and more complete sets of small industrial equipment for the third world.

china's light industry has advanced rapidly. its products are attractive in design and durable. the volume of its exports has expanded year by year. china-made consumer goods now go to more than 150 countries and regions. in the past few years, these countries and regions have bought from china more than 400 kinds of stationery, teaching apparatus, sports gear, utensils cooking, cutlery, crockery, bicycles, sewing machines, leather shoes and sundry goods. since 1970 the volume of consumer goods exported

to many third world countries has increased up to a dozen times. this shows china's expanding trade relations with the third world countries as well as their economic, cultural and educational development.

in trading with other countries, china has consistently and strictly observed the principle of respecting their sovereignty and wishes and taken into consideration both their and china's own requirements and possibilities. this is conducive to the economic growth of both sides.

to support the development of the national economy of the third world countries and their struggles against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, china has done her best to supply the needs of these countries and increase imports from them that meet china's needs. food, textiles and other consumer goods and machines are china's main exports to third world countries and regions. in return, she imports farm and animal products, textiles, daily necessities, chemical fertilizer, machinery and rolled steel. the growth of the national economy of the third world countries has brought about a great change in the pattern of china's imports from these countries.

china's policy is to strive to develop trade with the third world countries and regions and export certain products needed by them. most of china's exports of shovels, harrows, picks and other tools and nails, screws, locks, electrical appliances are for the third world countries. in recent years, some industrialized countries have cut down hardware production to manufacture high precision products that yield greater profit. china has instead stepped up the production of hardware and machinery that meet the needs of the third world countries in economic construction.

china has exchanged economic and trade delegations with third world countries to negotiate trade and signed trade agreements or protocols on a governmental basis. china has run industrial or economic and trade exhibitions in these countries. this has promoted the friendly cooperation and economic and technical exchanges between china and the third world countries and steadily enhanced the friendship between them.

china's socialist revolution and construction have all along won the sympathy and support of the friendly third world countries and people throughout the world. the development of economic relations and trade with these countries and the import of products and technology from them have helped advance china's socialist construction. the chinese people have always taken it as their internationalist obligation

to support the just struggles of the oppressed nations and people of the world and the independent development of the national economy of friendly countries. china has established ties of economic and technical cooperation with over 80 countries and regions and given them aid that is within its own power. at the same time, china has started to supply complete sets of equipment and installations for integrated metallurgical works, diesel engine plants, power stations, railways, highways and other big projects to some friendly countries of the third world.

china's economic exchanges and trade with the third world countries are not only for commodity exchange but are an important form of mutual support and aid in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. china supports the pressing demands of the developing countries to improve their conditions in the trading of raw materials, primary products, semi-finished and finished products, expand their markets and fix fair and favourable prices. the chinese people stand firmly on the side of the third world countries and peoples and resolutely oppose the control and plunder of them by the two superpowers under the pretext of trade and "aid".

the people throughout the world have won fresh victories in their united struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and china's friendly relations with the people of various countries have been developing constantly. this opens up bright prospects for the further development of china's foreign trade. rallying most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, the chinese people are carrying out chairman mao's behests, exposing and denouncing the towering crimes against the country and the people committed by the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan and criticizing their counter-revolutionary revisionist line, steadfastly carrying out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs, grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war and further advancing the socialist revolution and construction. china's trade with the third world and other countries is expected to make gratifying progress on the basis of the achievements already won.

AUTUMN EXPORT COMMODITIES FAIR

Exhibits at Kwangchow Fair Show Advances of China's Light Industry

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 6, 1976)

the 15,000 exhibits in the light industry, textiles and foodstuff halls at the current chinese export commodities fair in kwangchow show the excellent progress of china's light industry based on the rapid development of agriculture.

total output value of china's light industry has more than doubled since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and varieties have steadily increased. this makes more goods available for china's domestic and foreign markets.

among the 7,000 exhibits in the light industry hall, television sets, watches and cameras catch the eye of visitors. china's total output of television sets in the past decade equals 50 times that for 1965. many places in china are now producing television sets. apart from entertainment purposes, colour television sets are produced for scientific research and medical use.

marked progress has also been made by china's camera industry. china turned out 13 times as many cameras in 1975 as in 1965. the number of varieties has increased almost 400 percent, including some of high quality. the output and quality of watches, toys, radio sets and other items have also improved.

the textile hall contains 6,000 exhibits. new textile installations added throughout china in the past ten years equal the number added from 1949 to 1966. much more woollen, linen and silk material is turned out. silk filature machinery added since 1966 equals 2.8 times that added in the previous 17 years. the increased number of linen looms is 3.8 times.

china is the world's biggest manufacturer of cotton cloth. the output of cotton cloth and synthetic fibres increased 750 percent between 1971 and 1975. the quality of clothes and traditional textile products is rising, and the percentage of high and medium quality products is growing. trade in textile products was brisk from the start of the fair.

a great variety of stationery and sports goods, musical instruments and toys were also exhibited. the quality of the "golden cup" leather ball and the "double happiness" pingpong ball have been recommended for use in international meets.

the country's food industry is supplied by a growing output of grain, forestry products, livestock, agricultural by-products and fish. over 1,000 varieties of canned food, liquor, biscuits, dairy products and candies were displayed at the fair. candied fruits and vegetables were commended for freshness, colour, quality and preservation. the export of china's foodstuffs is steadily increasing.

china's light industrial goods is now exported to more than 120 countries and regions in all parts of the world. complete sets of equipment for light industries, the textile industry and food processing are exported to scores of countries.

the general programme for china in developing the national economy is: "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor." priority is given in the sequence of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, and the development of light industry rests on agricultural growth.

in old china, light industrial enterprises were few, concentrated along the coast cities and far from raw materials and markets. new china has changed this. modern large-scale light industrial enterprises have been systematically constructed in inland areas near raw material bases. the initiative of both the central government and the localities has been brought into play to set up small and medium-sized enterprises. a growing number of provinces and autonomous regions can meet their own needs for light industrial products.

the exhibits at the current fair come from both old light industry bases and new ones, such as inner mongolia, chinghai, kansu, sinkiang and tibet, noted for their wool, leather, dairy products and beet root.

MEDICAL SERVICE

Southwest China Workers' Hospital Cures Extensive Burns Case

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Nov. 5, 1976)

medical workers of a small workers' hospital in southwest china's szechwan province have cured a patient with extensive burns in a display of the spirit of serving the people heart and soul.

medical examination of the patient on entering the hospital showed that the total burnt area covered 86 per cent of the entire body surface, and the unburnt areas of skin were confined to the head from the lower jaw upwards and to the upper part of the right shoulder. most of the injuries were second-degree burns with some third-degree burns. the life of the patient, who was in a state of shock, had a weak heartbeat and renal failure, was in critical danger.

the patient, yang ju-hsun, was a sampling worker of a geological team in the province. he sustained severe burns on the eve of the spring festival early this year, and was brought immediately to the workers' hospital of the szechwan provincial geological bureau for treatment.

the hospital then had neither a burns ward and equipment nor special doctors and nurses for the treatment of burns. but, nevertheless, the hospital party organization immediately formed an emergency treatment group and did their utmost to save the life of a class brother.

doctors gave the patient emergency treatment to help him survive the shock phase. then, combining traditional and western medicine, they used diuretics to cure him of uremia which occurred as a result of renal failure.

in the early stage, infection of the burned skin areas prevented the removal of scabs and skin grafting at the best period. owing to extensive burns and little amount of skin available for grafting, the doctors had to allow the wounds to heal under scabs without resorting to skin grafting. with this method it takes a long time for healing to take place and infection often occurs. the medical workers concentrated on helping the patient survive the infection phase as the key problem. they worked out ways to help turn the patient in bed frequently, made careful observations and followed strict sterilization. although turning the patient in the bed took six to seven medical workers one and a half hours, they turned him regularly once every two hours.

a nurse carefully examining a dressing removed from a wound, one day discovered a greenish tiny spot on it. this led to early discovery of a pyocyaneus bacillus infection on the patient's left thigh and prompt treatment to eliminate this fatal bacteria.

through meticulous treatment and nursing they helped the patient get over the infection phase in slightly more than one month. the patient's second-degree and scattered third-degree burns which were intermingled on an extensive area healed under scabs without skin grafting. in two months he began to move about and in four months could look after himself.

yang ju-hsun now has practically recovered his health and his weight has been brought up to his normal weight of 60 kilogrammes. he takes walks out of doors and does setting-up exercises every day to promote functional recovery.

costs for hospitalization and treatment over the more than six months were paid by the state.

expressing his gratitude for the kind attentions of the party and the state and the devoted treatment of the medical workers, yang ju-hsun said: "the socialist system gave me a second lease of life. in the old society if an ordinary worker had sustained such extensive burns, nothing but death would have awaited him."

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BANGLADESH

Bangladesh President Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 5, 1976)

abu sadat mohammad sayem, president of the people's republic of bangladesh, sent a message yesterday to chairman hua kuo-feng, extending warmest congratulations on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

the government and the people of bangladesh join me in extending to you our warmest greetings and felicitations on your assumption of the office of chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. we hold you in high esteem for your contribution to the cause of progress and development of your people and we are confident that the friendly people of china will continue their forward march under your able leadership. i take this opportunity to express the hope that the bonds of traditional friendship and cooperation between our two countries will be further strengthened in the years to come to the mutual benefit of our two peoples.

please accept my best wishes for your excellency's good health and happiness and for the well-being and prosperity of the friendly people of china.

CHINA AND BOTSWANA

Botswana President Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 5, 1976)

president seretse m. khama of the republic of botswana sent a message to chairman hua kuo-feng on october 28, congratulating him most heartily on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee. the message reads:

i was delighted to learn that you had been elected chairman of the central committee of the communist

party of china and chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china. on behalf of the government and people of botswana and on my own behalf, may i take this opportunity to congratulate you most heartily on your election to these very important positions in your country. your election marks yet another major landmark not only in the development of china but also that of the third world. i have no doubt that under your able leadership, china will continue to work relentlessly for the total annihilation of oppression, inequality and hegemonism in the world. i look forward to cooperating with you and developing further the friendship that has always characterised the relations between our two countries and peoples.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Chinese Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua
Meets New Egyptian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 5, 1976)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua today met ahmed abdel-salam tawfik, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the arab republic of egypt to the people's republic of china, and discussed with him matters related to the presentation of his credentials.

the new ambassador arrived here on october 31.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Chinese Films Shown in Ethiopia

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, Nov. 5, 1976)

chinese documentary films "tachai field", "people of huihsien county have done well", "red flag canal" and "sparkling canal shaoshan" were shown in rural areas in ethiopia and warmly acclaimed by the peasants.

this was done through the arrangement of the ethiopian ministry of agriculture and settlement and other departments concerned to show the spirit of self-reliance and hard work of the chinese peasants in developing agriculture.

in the past few months, a mobile cinema team organized by the ministry toured 10 out of 14 administrative regions of the country to project chinese films. 10 to 15 screenings were given in each region with 500 to 5,000 spectators attending every show. excellent result was achieved by explaining the films in indigenous dialects before each show.

these chinese films were also shown at various training classes for farmers run by a department of the ministry of agriculture and settlement. discussion was held after each projection.

the film "people of huihsien have done well" was shown to 20,000 people in the drought-afflicted areas by the ethiopian relief aid and rehabilitation commission.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish Friendly Personages Delegation
Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 5, 1976)

the visiting delegation of friendly personages of finland led by kaarlo pitsinki, governor of the uusimaa province, left here by air today to visit shanghai and kwangchow before going home.

ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, was present at the airport to see them off.

the finnish friends had visited peking and tatien where they saw an air-raid shelter, factories, schools and places of historical interest.

Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang, Vice Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung Meet French Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 5, 1976)

li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, met here this morning with the delegation of the national council of french patrons led by francois ceyrac, president of the national council of french patrons.

they exchanged views on sino-french trade problems.

chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung met the delegation this morning on another occasion.

present on both occasions were french ambassador to china claude arnaud and commercial counsellor claude groult of the french embassy here.

in the evening, ambassador claude arnaud gave a reception for the visiting delegation.

Chinese Vice Premier Ku Mu Meets French Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 6, 1976)

chinese vice-premier ku mu met and had a friendly talk here this morning with the delegation of the national council of french patrons headed by francois ceyrac, president of the national council of french patrons.

claude arnaud, french ambassador to china, was present on the occasion.

present were wang yao-ting, chairman, and li yung-ting, vice-chairman, of the china council for the promotion of international trade, chi tsung-hua, deputy departmental director of the chinese foreign ministry, and sun so-chang, deputy departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade.

CHINA AND GHANA

Ghanaian Head of State Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 5, 1976)

general
i.k. acheampong, head of state and chairman of the supreme military council of ghana, sent a message to chairman hua kuo-feng on november 3, congratulating him on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china.

the message says: "we have received with immense pleasure the news of your appointment to the high office of chairman of the chinese communist party central committee." this "attests to the great confidence which the chinese people and the late illustrious chairman mao tsetung have reposed in you."

"in congratulating you on your present appointment i should like to express in the name of the government and people of ghana and on my own behalf our earnest hope that your term of office will mark a new era of peace and prosperity for the people of china and the further strengthening of the friendship and cooperation which happily exist between our two countries," the message says.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Chinese Ambassador to Guinea Ends His Term of Office

(NCNA-English Conakry, Nov. 5, 1976)

chinese
ambassador to guinea chien chi-chen left here for home today at the end of his term of office.

he was seen off at the airport by m. camara, head of the prime minister's office, and h. bacgoura, director of protocol department of the foreign ministry.

diplomatic envoys of various countries were also present at the airport.

chien chi-chen gave a farewell reception on the evening of november 2, which was attended by a number of government ministers and high-ranking officials of guinea.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Guests Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 6, 1976)

the italian delegation to the session of the sino-italian amalgamated committee left peking yesterday to visit southern parts of china before it returns home. it is led by mario mondello, director of the economic department of the foreign ministry.

when the italian guests were in peking, chai shu-fan, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, met with them. the chinese delegation to the session held talks with the italian delegation on questions concerning the further development of economic and trade relations between the two countries.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Chinese Ambassador Fetes Jamaican Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 5, 1976)

li chao, ambassador of the people's republic of china to jamaica, gave a dinner at the embassy on the evening of november 3 in honour of the jamaican government delegation led by david coore, deputy prime minister and minister of finance, on its return home from a visit to china, according to a report from kingston.

david coore and his wife, and maurice tenn, parliamentary finance secretary and member of the delegation, were present.

also present were mrs. edna manley, mother of the prime minister; ripton macphenson, speaker of the house of representatives; howard cooke, minister of education; vivian blake, minister of marketing and commerce, and his wife; gordon wells, permanent secretary in the prime minister's office, and his wife; frank france, permanent secretary in the ministry of foreign affairs, and his wife; george authur brown, governor of the bank of jamaica, and his wife; and other government officials and friendly personages.

hosts and guests exchanged warm congratulations on the success of the delegation's visit to china and expressed the hope that the friendly relations between china and jamaica would develop with each passing day.

CHINA AND JAPAN

NPC Vice Chairman Tan Chen-lin Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 6, 1976)

tan chen-lin, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this afternoon with the friendship visiting group of township and village heads from hokkaido, japan, led by toshio haga with ichiro ota and mitsuteru hamaguchi as its deputy leaders.

sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association, was present on the occasion.

Lu Hsün's Death Anniversary Marked in Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Nov. 6, 1976)

memorial activities marking the 40th anniversary of the death of mr. lu hsun, the great chinese writer, revolutionary and thinker, were held recently in a number of places in japan.

reports and lectures in memory of lu hsun were given in kyoto and sendai. at the gathering in kyoto, noboru ashiha and koji takahira, who cherish the friendship between japan and china, stressed that the japanese people should learn from mr. lu hsun's revolutionary spirit of "relentlessly beating the dog in the water" and draw courage and strength from his thought. in his speech at the meeting in sendai, kosaburo fujino, nephew of mr. fujino, teacher of lu hsun when the latter studied in sendai, said to the audience of over 500 people that the friendship established between mr. lu hsun and mr. fujino must be further developed between the chinese and japanese peoples.

activities have been organized during the period by the lu hsun research societies and lu hsun study groups in sukuoka, aichi and sendai and other places. the fourth session of the aichi research society was held on october 4, and lu hsun's works "old tales retold" and the historical background at that time were warmly discussed at the meeting. a study group was organized by three japanese young women in sendai. in the past year and more, they read many essays and novels written by lu hsun. taking the opportunity of the opening of the exhibition on the life of

lu hsun in sendai by the people's republic of china, they more actively studied his works.

in the second half of this year, lu hsun's photo exhibitions were held in a number of places in japan. at the chinese exhibitions held by the organizations of the japan-china friendship associations in kyushu, fukuoka, hachiman, and kitakyushu cities, special sections for introducing lu hsun were set up. the kyoto headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) held an exhibition on lu hsun. through many charts, photos and the works of lu hsun the exhibition introduced to the audience the brilliant and fighting life of lu hsun, the great communist fighter. in the same period, some well-known personalities in kyoto held an exhibition on the poems and calligraphy of lu hsun.

many newspapers, magazines and television stations published articles or broadcast special programme to commemorate lu hsun.

since july this year, the "japan-china cultural exchange" monthly has carried articles on lu hsun and the exhibition on the life of lu hsun held by the people's republic of china. a special issue was published in which articles in commemoration of lu hsun written by many prominent japanese figures of cultural circles were carried. many book stores in various parts of the country have set up special counters selling lu hsun's works to increasing readers.

articles were carried in some japanese newspapers recently calling on the people to learn from the spirit of lu hsun. the "jinmin no hoshi" (people's star), organ of the japanese communist party (left), said in an article: "we must clearly understand the significance of the literary works and revolutionary spirit of lu hsun today and genuinely apply it to the practice in japan." the kyoto executive committee for commemorating the 40th anniversary of the death of lu hsun said in a leaflet distributed during the commemorative activities: "lu hsun's thorough revolutionary spirit, uncompromising with the enemies, his devotion to the people and his sharp penetration constitute an example which we should learn from." it said: "lu hsun is a harbinger of japan-china friendship", "to learn from and commemorate lu hsun is of particularly important significance today when the voices demanding the early conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty with the inclusion of an anti-hegemony clause are mounting daily."

Japanese Friendship Visiting Group Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 6, 1976)

a farewell banquet was given here this evening by the friendship visiting group of township and village heads from hokkaido, japan.

among the guests were sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association, and wang hsiao-yi, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

present were leader toshio haga and deputy leaders ichiro ota and mitsuteru hamaguchi of the japanese friendship visiting group, and all members of the group.

the visiting group will leave here for home soon. while in china, the japanese friends visited peking, taching, harbin and talien where they were accorded a warm welcome and friendly reception.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Ship-building Industry Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 6, 1976)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, today met a japanese ship-building industry friendship delegation led by takao nagata with kenji hasegawa as its deputy leader and shigero shirane as its secretary general. he had a friendly talk with them.

the japanese friends arrived here yesterday.

Chinese Friendship Delegation Leaves
Japan for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Nov. 5, 1976)

china's sian city friendship delegation and the accompanying sian city women's volleyball team left for home today after visiting the two friendly cities of nara and kyoto. the delegation is led by yen hsiang-pi, vice-chairman of the sian city revolutionary committee, with chang yen-po as deputy leader.

the delegation and the volleyball team arrived here on october 22. apart from nara and kyoto, which forged friendly ties with sian three years ago, they also visited kobe, osaka and yokohama. they toured factories, rural areas, schools and historic spots which had close ties with the ancient chinese city changan. they were accorded warm welcome and cordial hospitality by local officials and personages of all circles.

massive welcome meetings were held in nara and kyoto. in their speeches at the meetings, mayor of nara chuzaburo kagita and mayor of kyoto motoki funabashi expressed the hope to further enhance the friendship between the peoples of japan and china and pledged to work for the earlier conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty on the basis of the spirit and principles of the japan-china joint statement.

leader of the delegation yen hsiang-pi also spoke at these meetings. he stressed that to make the friendly relations between china and japan last from generation to generation is a historical torrent which accords with the popular will and represents a just cause which no force on earth can check. he expressed the belief that so long as the peoples of the two countries unite on the basis of the china-japan joint statement and make concerted efforts, the cause for china-japan friendship will certainly win greater victories.

the sian city women's volleyball team had several friendly matches with japanese women's volleyball teams.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Vice Premier Receives Chinese Friendship Visiting Group

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Nov. 5, 1976)

korean vice-premier kong jin tae yesterday received all members of the chinese friendship visiting group and had a cordial and friendly talk with them. the leader of the group is janabil and deputy leaders chang yen and atik kurban.

present on the occasion were director of the korean international tourist agency han byong un and chinese ambassador lu chih-hsien.

since its arrival on october 15, the group has visited mangyongdae, the native place of president kim il sung, as well as hamhung, wonsan, nampo, haeju and other places.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Chinese Vice Premier Ku Mu Meets Malaysian Economic Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 6, 1976)

ku mu, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this afternoon with the malaysian economic mission led by datuk musa hitam, minister of primary industries.

malaysian ambassador to china datuk hashim bin sultan was present.

also present were chinese foreign trade minister li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan, department director hsi yeh-sheng of the ministry of foreign trade, and deputy director cheng jui-sheng of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

Malaysian Minister of Primary Industries Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 6, 1976)

datuk musa hitam, malaysian minister of primary industries, gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

among the guests were chinese foreign trade minister li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan, and yang yi-pang, vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries, and cheng jui-sheng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the ministry of foreign affairs.

present were malaysian ambassador to china datuk hashim bin sultan and diplomatic officials of the malaysian embassy here.

the banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship. minister datuk musa hitam and minister li chiang proposed toasts at the banquet. in the course of the banquet, chinese and malaysian friends toasted the daily consolidation and development of the friendship between the people of china and malaysia and of the trade relations between the two countries.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

New Mauritanian Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to NPC Vice Chairman

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 6, 1976)

bakar ould sidi haiba, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the islamic republic of mauritania to the people's republic of china, presented his credentials this afternoon to hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

present on the occasion were vice-foreign minister ho ying, deputy director of the foreign ministry's west asian and north african affairs department lin chao-nan and deputy director of the ministry's protocol department fu shun-ho.

diplomatic officials of the mauritanian embassy here were also present.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Small and Medium-sized Irrigation Projects Study Group Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 6, 1976)

a mexican study group of small and medium-sized irrigation projects led by elias sahab hadad, director-general of the farmland water conservancy bureau of the mexican ministry of water resources, concluded its study tour of china and left kwangchow for home yesterday.

the study group arrived in peking on october 11. li hsi-ming, vice-minister of water conservancy and power, met and had a warm and friendly talk with the mexican guests. while in china, the group made a study tour of tachai, hopei, honan, hunan, and kwangtung, where they received warm welcome from local people.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Athletic Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 5, 1976)

the pakistan athletic team led by a.m. farid concluded its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this afternoon.

while in china, the pakistan athletic team visited peking, shanghai and nanking, where they were accorded a warm welcome by local people and sportsmen.

Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung Mourned in Pakistan and Bangladesh

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 5, 1976)

pakistan and bangladesh continued to mourn the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

the national assembly of pakistan adopted a resolution on november 3, the first day of its winter session, cherishing the memory of chairman mao tsetung and extending condolences to the government and the fraternal people of china.

moving the resolution in the national assembly, aziz ahemed, minister of state for defence and foreign affairs, said that the news of the passing of chairman mao tsetung was received with deep anguish throughout pakistan. chairman mao tsetung was one of the greatest revolutionary leaders of our times. he led the chinese nation in making spectacular progress, and he also made an outstanding contribution to the advancement of the struggle of the peoples of the whole world against the evil forces of imperialism, colonialism and exploitation.

he said: it is our firm conviction that the chinese people, guided by the example and thought of chairman mao, will continue to march forward and achieve ever greater successes. we in pakistan will always cherish the memory of chairman mao as a truly sincere and steadfast friend, who made a historic contribution to the consolidation of the sino-pakistan friendship. chairman mao stood firmly by pakistan in times of our trial and tribulation. his memory will remain very fresh in our hearts.

at the end of the session, those present stood up in silence for two minutes paying respect for chairman mao tsetung. speaker farooq ali ordered that the resolution be communicated to the chinese government and the chinese embassy in pakistan.

a memorial meeting to mourn the passing of chairman mao tsetung was held on october 31 by a cultural organization of bangladesh. at the meeting attended by about three hundred people writers, poets and students recited poems written by chairman mao as well as poems by bangladesh poets and well-known figures in mourning of the passing of chairman mao. some friends made speeches eulogizing chairman mao for his magnificent contributions to the oppressed people the world over. a special booklet mourning the passing of chairman mao was published by the organization.

China Sinkiang Song and Dance Troupe Leaves Urumchi for Pakistan

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Nov. 6, 1976)

a song and dance troupe of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region of china led by ahyimu aitsetzuwa with kou tung-chen and rabiya mohamed as deputy leaders left urumchi for pakistan by special plane this morning to continue its friendship performance tour of west asian countries.

the troupe was seen off at the airport by ismayil aymat and sung chih-ho, vice-chairmen of the sinkiang uighur autonomous regional revolutionary committee, leading members of the region and other departments concerned, and representatives of literary and art organizations.

present were also lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and lo kuang-ta, leading member of the literature and art research institute of the ministry of culture under the state council, who made a special trip to urumchi from peking.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine Charge d'Affaires ad Interim Gives Banquet for Philippine Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 5, 1976)

rodolfo severino, jr., charge d'affaires ad interim of the philippine embassy, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the philippine journalists' delegation.

among the guests were leading members of press organizations in the chinese capital and of the information department of the chinese foreign ministry, including hsieh li-fu, an kang, wang shou-jen, shih hai-yun, wang li-hsing, wang chen, wang chi and li chin. at the banquet host and guests drank toasts to the constant development of the friendship between the people and journalists of china and the philippines.

the delegation will leave peking shortly to visit southern parts of china before going home.

CHINA AND RHODESIA

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Smith Will Come To No Good End in Continuing Aggression, Racist Rule

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 6, 1976)

the rhodesian racist authorities' latest barbarous armed aggression of mozambique and massacre of innocent mozambican people is another serious provocation against the mozambican people and a new towering crime against the entire african people. it is also an iron-clad proof that the smith regime is bent on continuing the reactionary racist rule.

under the impact of the surging armed struggle for national liberation of the zimbabwean people this year and the increasing support rendered them by african and other countries, the smith regime which has been in dire straits at home and abroad, was compelled to agree, in a statement on september 24, to majority rule in rhodesia in two years and hold negotiations with the zimbabwean liberation organizations. but, events in the past one month have proved that smith and his ilk had not shown the slightest sincerity in realizing majority rule. he accepted the principle of majority rule only in words. in the negotiations, he obdurately insists that the ministerial posts of defence, security and justice in the interim government must go to whites. he also unreasonably demands an end to the armed struggle being waged by the zimbabwean liberation organizations in order to strangle the liberation movement and continue his reactionary rule.

despite the disclosure and denunciation of his manoeuvres by the zimbabwean liberation organizations and many african countries, smith stuck to his diehard racist stand at the geneva conference on the rhodesia problem and refused to make any substantial concessions. he declared in geneva on october 29 that he was there "in a genuine and sincere attempt" "to ensure that success is achieved at this important conference." but three days later he launched frenzied attacks on mozambique which has energetically supported the zimbabwean people's liberation struggle. this perfidious act has laid bare smith' dual tactics.

zambian president kenneth kaunda condemned the smith authorities' "barbarous and unprovoked violation of mozambique's sovereignty and territorial integrity" as "the work of desperate kickings of dying horses."

referring to the invasion, the tanzanian paper "uhuru" said editorially on november 3 that it is

yet another proof that ian smith is not willing to genuinely solve the zimbabwe problem but only intends to gain time to consolidate his position and launch offensives against africans, at opportune moment.

smith thinks that to mount a surprise attack against mozambique will intimidate the african countries and the zimbabwean freedom fighters. it is just a day-dream. the rhodesian racist aggressive troops have been dealt head-on blows by the heroic mozambican troops. the mozambican press says that mozambique is now supporting the liberation of zimbabwe with blood and resolve to support this just struggle till its victory. the zimbabwean freedom fighters have always been on guard against the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of the smith authorities and are engaged in a tit-for-tat struggle. they argue and expose the enemy at the negotiation table while stepping up the armed struggle.

they are dealing heavier blows to the enemy by blowing up bridges, attacking their barracks and bringing down their planes. the zimbabwean people's army has issued an appeal calling upon all zimbabwean people to rise to join the war of liberation.

facts have confirmed that smith is a diehard racist. as chairman mao tsetung said, "actually, the diehards may be hard, but they are not hard unto death, and in the end they change -- into something filthy and contemptible, like dog's dung."

the just struggle of the zimbabwean people has won support from the revolutionary people all over the world. the chinese people condemn most strongly the rhodesian racist troops' aggression against mozambique. they resolutely support the zimbabwean people's just struggle for national liberation and the mozambican people's struggle against aggression. the zimbabwean people are bound to win and the racists will surely be defeated.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

New Tsars' "Disarmament" Fraud

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 5, 1976)

following are excerpts from an article by hsin ping on the new tsars' "disarmament" fraud:

the so-called "disarmament" of soviet social-imperialism is the biggest lie and fraud in contemporary international life. it has long become a laughing-stock. but the new tsars are never tired of playing their fond tricks. when soviet foreign minister a.a. gromyko sang "disarmament psalms" immediately after his arrival in new york on september 21 to attend the 31st session of the u.n. general assembly, the soviet union was conducting missile tests in the barents sea in north europe. the same happened in september 1975 and the soviet missile test last october was the fourth in the area.

it was under such circumstances that the soviet foreign minister put forward a draft resolution on "disarmament" at the current session of the u.n. general assembly. gromyko declared at the general assembly on september 28 that the soviet union had a "lofty responsibility" in "disarmament".

people have long seen through the new tsars as the biggest "peace" swindler and "disarmament" swindler. they have been carrying out arms expansion while paying lavish lip service to "disarmament" for more than 20 years. the geneva conference on "disarmament" has now entered the 16th year and the negotiations on the "balanced disarmament" in central europe have been held off and on for years. while moscow's representatives prate about "disarmament", the kremlin's new tsars speed up daily their advance along the road of armaments expansion and war preparations. as a matter of fact, the more the new tsars clamour for "disarmament", the more their military strength is swollen. there are over three million soviet troops in europe alone. the more the new tsars clamour for "disarmament", the higher their military expenditure rises, which makes up more than 30 per cent of the state budget with the concrete figures outstripping those of the united states. the more the new tsars clamour for "disarmament", the more bulky and sophisticated are their arms (including both conventional and nuclear weapons). mirv missiles, which the soviet union did not possess two years ago, are now deployed in europe.

as the singing of the "disarmament psalms" by the new tsars becomes louder and louder, their war machine becomes more and more improved. now there are hordes of blood-thirsty and sabre-rattling marshals and generals in the soviet union.

all these facts are not denied by the new tsars. they have declared pompously that the soviet military force "has surpassed that of the west" or "is at least not smaller than the west". so one may ask, is this the result of "disarmament" or the achievements of military expansion? the weapons piled up like a mountain in the soviet union are the most powerful, complete, severe and convincing exposure of the "disarmament" fraud.

Soviet Ambassador to China Gives Reception to Mark Anniversary of October Socialist Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 5, 1976)

soviet ambassador to china v.s. tolstikov and his wife held a reception here this afternoon to celebrate the 59th anniversary of the great october socialist revolution.

among the guests were yu chan, chinese vice-foreign minister; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; hsu yun-pei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; ting hsueh-sung, a leading member of the sino-soviet friendship association; and tsai hung-chiang, deputy head of the chinese government delegation to the negotiations on the sino-soviet boundary question.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

v.g. kankovsky, deputy head of the soviet government delegation to the negotiations on the sino-soviet boundary question, attended the reception.

CHINA AND SPAIN

Spanish Prime Minister Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 5, 1976)

adolfo suarez gonzalez, prime minister of spain, sent a message of greetings to premier hua kuo-feng on november 3. the message reads:

i greet your excellency on your recent appointment, and i am glad to take the opportunity to express to you my wishes for the prosperity of the chinese people.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Peking Banquet Honors Sri Lanka Navy Commander and Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 5, 1976)

hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence of the people's republic of china and commander of the navy of the chinese people's liberation army, hosted a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome rear admiral don basil goonesekera, commander of the navy of sri lanka, and his wife.

present were sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda, his wife and diplomatic officials of the sri lanka embassy in peking.

others present were wang wan-lin, deputy commander of the chinese p.l.a. navy, yang kuo-yu, chief of staff of the navy headquarters, and leading members of the departments concerned including wang le-tien, yin tso-chen and wang hsiao-yun.

in his toast, vice-minister hsiao ching-kuang said: there has since ancient times been a profound traditional friendship between the peoples of china and sri lanka. contacts between our two governments have over the last few years been steadily strengthened and the friendship between our two armies further developed. we are convinced that the current visit of rear admiral don basil goonesekera and mrs. goonesekera will surely promote the friendship between the two peoples and the two armies, especially between the two naval forces of china and sri lanka.

in reply, rear admiral don basil goonesekera said: visiting the people's republic of china is my long cherished desire. recalling the friendship between the two peoples and two armies of sri lanka and china, he said that this friendship which is sincere will help strengthen the friendly cooperation between our two governments and the friendly contacts between our two peoples.

rear admiral don basil goonesekera and his wife and their party arrived in peking by air this morning on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese ministry of national defence.

Chinese Vice Minister of National Defense
Meets Commander of Sri Lanka Navy

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 6, 1976)

su yu, chinese vice-minister of national defence, met here this afternoon with rear admiral don basil goonesekera, commander of the navy of sri lanka, his wife and his party.

present were r.l.a.i. karannagoda, ambassador of sri lanka to china, and his wife.

after the host and guests had a group photo taken, vice-minister su yu had a cordial and friendly talk with rear admiral don basil goonesekera.

present were wang wan-lin, deputy commander of the navy of the chinese people's liberation army, and yang kuo-yu, chief of staff of the p.l.a. navy headquarters.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Shanghai Performing Arts Troupe Ends Visit
to Switzerland

(NCNA-English Geneva, Nov. 4, 1976)

the shanghai performing arts troupe of china left zurich for home today after a friendly performance tour in switzerland.

the shanghai performing arts troupe arrived in switzerland on october 18. it was accorded with warm hospitality by the local authorities and friendly organizations, wherever it went. it gave a total of nine performances in berne, lausanne, geneva, basel and zurich to the warm welcome of more than 10,000 spectators.

many swiss journals highly appraised the performances and acclaimed new china's achievements in various fields. a number of spectators said that this was the first chinese art troupe that had visited switzerland in many years. it left a deep impression on them and promoted the friendship between the two peoples.

the chinese artists had several warm get-togethers and friendly meetings with swiss friends and overseas chinese residing in geneva. they also had contacts with swiss professional and folk artists and learned swiss folk songs and music from them.

chinese ambassador to switzerland li yun-chuan gave a reception in berne on october 27 in honour of the troupe. present at the reception were leading officials of the federal political department, the mayor of berne, personages from all walks of life and diplomatic envoys of many countries.

CHINA AND US

US Gymnastics Team Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 6, 1976)

the u.s. gymnastics team led by frank bare completed its friendly visit to china and left here for home by train today.

the team was seen off at the railway station by chang jih-li, leading member of the kwangtung provincial gymnastics association, and coaches and gymnasts of the kwangtung provincial team.

yesterday evening, the u.s. gymnastics team and the kwangtung provincial gymnastics team gave a joint friendly exhibition show at the kwangchow indoor stadium. watching the show were liang chin-tang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, chen yuan-kao, leading member of the kwangtung provincial branch of the all-china sports federation, and others. the good performances by the chinese and american gymnasts were welcomed by the more than 5,000 spectators.

the u.s. gymnastics team arrived in kwangchow from shanghai on november 3. that evening, the american guests were honoured at a reception given by the kwangtung provincial gymnastics association.

while in kwangchow, the u.s. gymnastics team visited the shihwan artistic pottery mill in foshan city and the foshan folk arts research society and toured places of historical interest.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Chinese Wushu Delegation Gives Premiere in Vietnam

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Nov. 5, 1976)

the visiting chinese wushu delegation gave its premiere here yesterday evening at an opening ceremony.

present were le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier of the government, chu van tan, member of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly, hoang van tien, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and le duc chinh, acting head of the general department of physical culture and sports, and others.

prior to the opening ceremony, vice-premier le thanh nghi and vice-chairman chu van tan received and had a cordial and friendly talk with members of the chinese wushu delegation.

present at the opening ceremony and watching the performance was also wang chin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy.

the programme consisted of 47 individual and collective wushu items. the performance was warmly welcomed by over 6,000 spectators.

the chinese wushu delegation arrived here on november 2 at the invitation of the general department of physical culture and sports of viet nam.

on november 3, the delegation paid homage to the mausoleum of president ho chi minh and visited his native place.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

Ambassador of Yemen Arab Republic Gives Banquet for Anniversary of Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between Yemen Arab Republic and China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 5, 1976)

abdo othman mohamed, ambassador of the yemen arab republic to the people's republic of china, gave a banquet here this evening to mark the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the yemen arab republic and the people's republic of china.

present at the banquet were foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister ho ying, and chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, hao chung-shih, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, yu mei, vice-minister of communications, liu ai-feng, a leading member of the ministry of education, chiang hui-lien, vice-minister of public health, and leading members of departments concerned.

ambassador abdo othman mohamed and foreign minister chiao kuan-hua spoke at the banquet. they warmly praised the satisfactory development over the past two decades of the friendship between the peoples of the yemen arab republic and china and of the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries that have been achieved through common efforts in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism, and zionism. they expressed the belief that this friendship and friendly relations of cooperation will be further consolidated and strengthened.

the banquet was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. two documentary films, which reflect the new achievements the yemen arab republic has made since revolution, were shown at the end of the banquet.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

November 17, 1976 No. 6221

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"GANG OF FOUR" AND THE FILM "PIONEERS"

A Soul-Stirring Battle

by

Kuang-ming Jih-pao Reporter

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 8, 1976)

With the momentum of an avalanche, the songs of triumph, the shouting of slogans, the cheerful applause and the sound of drums and gongs shook the skies. As soon as the happy news of the publication of Chairman Mao's brilliant directive on the film Pioneers was relayed to the Changch'un Film Studio, a seething and stirring scene immediately appeared in the whole studio. With tears of excitement, the broad masses of staff members and workers warmly hailed the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and enthusiastically celebrated the great victory in shattering the plot of the "gang of four" to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power. They recalled with profound feelings the great battle between the two classes and the two lines unfolded in the last year and longer around the film Pioneers. All songs could not express completely their boundless yearning for the great leader Chairman Mao, and all words could not fully disclose their boundless reverence for the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua.

When the film Pioneers was shown throughout the country during the Spring Festival of 1975, it was at once warmly welcomed by the broad masses of the worker-peasant-soldier audience. Many workers, peasants and soldiers praised it saying: "The film Pioneers is a creditable and inspiring film and is well shot!" "Chou T'ing-shan is an heroic image of the Chinese working class!" The staff members and workers of many factories in Ch'angch'un municipality went to see the film three times. The workers and cadres of many industrial and mining enterprises throughout the country put forward the slogan: "Learning from Chou T'ing-shan." Letters of congratulations drifted into the Ch'angch'un Film Studio like snowflakes. The various production groups within the Ch'angch'un Film Studio actively studied the

experience of the Pioneers Production Group and fulfilled their production plans far ahead of schedule. The number of feature films produced in the whole studio was almost doubled compared with the original plans. The studio was seething with enthusiasm.

At this juncture, however, the bourgeois conspirator and careerist Chiang Ch'ing applied her butcher's knife on the film Pioneers. No sooner the film was shown, she truculently said that the film Pioneers "has serious problems politicalwise and artwise." With a fearsome countenance she queried: "For whom are you trying to erect a monument?" She promptly ordered that the printing of copies and publicity for the film and the distribution of it for showing in other countries be discontinued.

This truculent act of Chiang Ch'ing's gave rise to a great shock and confusion in literary and art circles, and many people were amazed. When the news spread to the Ch'angch'un Film Studio, the comrades there said: "What are after all the problems of the film Pioneers?" When the news spread to Tach'ing, the workers there indignantly said: "Pioneers is a good film, and we do not see any problems in it."

What a guilty conscience, after issuing the sinister directive on "discontinuance of copy-printing, publicity and distribution," Chiang Ch'ing practiced procrastination and dared not directly tell the comrades of the Ch'angch'un Film Studio what were after all the problems of the film Pioneers. After plotting in camera for a while, it was not until April that she adopted the means of surprise attack to summon the Kirin Provincial Committee, the Party committee of the Ch'angch'un Film Studio and the principal producers of the Pioneers Production Group to Peking and announced to them the so-called "ten major charges" brought against the film Pioneers. Following this, after the return of the comrades of the Ch'angch'un Film Studio to the studio, all staff members and workers of the studio were ordered to make known their attitude toward the so-called "ten major charges." She also sent people a number of times there to "listen to their reactions" and forced the Ch'angch'un Film Studio to write "articles of self-criticism." She also tried to track down "whom had been contacted" in the process of shooting the film Pioneers and intended to get hold of the "vicious boss manipulating from behind." For a time, there was a prevailing thirst for blood and dark clouds were surging.

"Are we really wrong?" In the face of the evil wind and angry waves, the broad masses of staff members and workers of the Ch'angch'un Film Studio who had been tempered in the great cultural revolution picked up Chairman Mao's works that glittered. The more they studied, the more they felt that the film Pioneers had no problems. The more they studied, the more they felt that the "ten major charges" stood truth on its head and were self-contradictory. Some comrades said: "We cannot find any basis from Chairman Mao's works to justify these ten charges!" Some comrades said: "They sometimes criticized us of not writing things according to reportage literature and sometimes alleged that we portrayed real characters and true stories. Isn't this self-contradictory?" Some comrades read at meetings the letters from the worker-peasant-soldier audience praising the film Pioneers. Some comrades also indignantly said: "All workers, peasants

and soldiers throughout the country say that Pioneers is a good film, and only one person at the higher level says that it has serious problems and requires us to make self-criticism. Is this not a typical case of the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class, and of regarding the masses as fools?"

The "ten major charges" also aroused strong dissatisfaction among the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and the revolutionary masses in society. Some writers and artists wrote to the Ch'angch'un Film Studio saying: "If such a good film as Pioneers is not allowed to be shown, why shoot any more films in the future?" Many factories came to the Ch'angch'un Film Studio to borrow copies and said: "We don't care what they say, and we intend to show it and learn from Chou T'ing-shan!" Quite a number of factories had originally written large slogan placards with the words "Learn from Chou T'ing-shan." After the "ten major charges" were made known, some people wanted to take down such slogan placards, but the workers said: "They cannot be taken down!" When the comrades of the Ch'angch'un Film Studio went to other places on business, they constantly ran into some people on buses and trains who told them: "You are not wrong for Pioneers is a good film!"

The comrades of the Pioneers Production Group found it hard to calm down. The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers supported and encouraged them. For many days in a row, they could not sleep at night and ideas churned in their minds. They studied again and again "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," and could not help from asking a string of questions: In compliance with Chairman Mao's teachings, we went deep into the midst of oilfields to eat, live and work together with the workers and to accept re-education from the working class. We spent seven months of time to study things and to conduct investigations and studies. It was the heroic deeds of the petroleum workers which urged us to write and shoot the film. What is wrong with this?

In the film, the solicitude of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee for the major battle for petroleum and the petroleum workers is portrayed a number of times. The Party Central Committee portrayed there naturally refers to the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, and the aim is to embody the concern shown by the Party to the petroleum workers in politics, livelihood and production. In the course of molding this heroic image of Hua Ch'eng, the film pays full attention to typification. Some of the words spoken are drawn from among the masses and are commonly used by the broad masses of petroleum workers today. Each individual episode is a prototype of life, but it is not the story of a certain individual and is one that has been generalized and processed. How can this be described as "emphasizing the publicity and extolment of a living person"?

Tach'ing relies on Chairman Mao's "On Practice" and "On Contradiction" to establish itself in the world. The broad masses of petroleum workers boundlessly cherish Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings, and they at all times use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to guide their own action. How can the use of quotations from Chairman Mao and the words from Internationale in the film be described as "formulation and conceptualization"?

The discussions of the comrades enlightened the script writer, Comrade Chang T'ien-min. He felt that the matter was an important one bearing on the line. The more he thought, the more he felt that he should report the truth to Chairman Mao. On July 18, therefore, he sent a report on the creation and screening of Pioneers to Chairman Mao to refute on the basis of sound reason the so-called "ten major charges" single-handedly concocted by Chiang Ch'ing.

On July 25, the great leader Chairman Mao issued a directive on Pioneers: "There is no big error in this film. Suggest that it be approved for distribution. Don't nit-pick. And to list as many as ten accusations against it is going too far. It hampers the adjustment of the Party's current policy on literature and art."

Several days afterward, Chairman Mao's brilliant directive was sent by the General Office of the Central Committee to the Ch'angch'un Film Studio. The broad masses of staff members and workers ran around to tell one another of the news, and they again and again shouted without restraint: "Long live Chairman Mao! Long live Chairman Mao!" People raised their heads to look at the sun which was so bright. They looked at the sky which was so clear. More than 2,000 staff members and workers of the whole studio were steeped in boundless happiness. The Party committee of the studio immediately studied and discussed the directive, and a cable was sent the same night to Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee to express their determination: We will never be unworthy of Chairman Mao's expectations and will deepen further the revolution in literature and art. With Chairman Mao's directive in their hands, they looked at Chairman Mao's portrait, and warm tears ran down their faces. They were so excited that they were unable to say anything. They silently prayed: Chairman Mao, oh Chairman Mao, you understand best us revolutionary literary and art fighters, and your heart is forever linked with those of the people of the whole country! The comrades of the Pioneers Production Group held the hands of one another, and with warm tears in their eyes, it took them half a day to utter from the bottom of their hearts the words: "We are liberated!"

For several days in succession, the various production groups and workshops studied Chairman Mao's brilliant directive, "Talks at the Yenan Forum of Literature and Art," and "Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work." As they studied and compared things, they felt the more the preposterousness of the so-called "ten major charges." Some comrades said: "The 'ten charges' are metaphysical and opposed to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought; Chairman Mao's directive is a criticism of the 'ten charges' and we must come to grips with the 'ten charges'!" Many comrades also started to criticize the so-called "ten major charges" one by one.

After studying Chairman Mao's directive, the comrades of the Pioneers Production Group promptly tabled a proposal: It is resolved to take actual action to reciprocate Chairman Mao's solicitude by writing and shooting with one year a new film reflecting the militant life of the petroleum workers dedicated to the anniversary of Chairman Mao's brilliant directive. This proposal was promptly ratified by the Party committee. At that time, an

artist whose transfer to Kuangchou had already been approved said with excitement: "I am not going to leave and will stay on to shoot the new film!"

Chairman Mao's brilliant directive dealt a telling blow to the counter-revolutionary plot of the "gang of four." However, the careerist Chiang Ch'ing did not throw in the towel because of this. She and her gang refused to transmit Chairman Mao's directive to cultural units all over the country, nor did they retract the "ten charges." The tool of public opinion under the control of the "gang of four" breathed not a word on Chairman Mao's directive. The first action adopted by Chiang Ch'ing toward the Ch'angch'un Film Studio was to ask someone to notify the Ch'angch'un Film Studio over the telephone that "the Pioneers Production Group can be liberated."

These departments immediately aroused the vigilance of the broad masses of staff members and workers of the Pioneers Production Group and the Ch'angch'un Film Studio. It was at that time that a PLA fighter wrote a letter to the production group saying: "I am pleased with the liberation of Pioneers. You have won but the struggle is by no means over. The road is tortuous but the future is bright. You must carry forward the revolutionary spirit of going against the tide, and dare to wage struggle and to stand for truth. The philosophy of the Communist Party is the philosophy of struggle. We workers, peasants and soldiers will not permit anyone to negate and cut down the film Pioneers!" The support of the masses greatly encouraged the comrades of the Pioneers Production Group. Braving the pressure of the "gang of four, they did not disband the production group, but took action as originally planned. The principal script writers quickly rushed to the Takang Oilfield and started to go deep into the midst of life for creation purpose.

However, as they forged ahead victoriously under the guidance of Chairman Mao's brilliant directive, a gust of stronger evil wind and ferocious waves whipped up by the "gang of four" pounced upon them from the opposite direction. When the National Conference on Learning from Tachai in Agriculture was in session last year, the careerist Chiang Ch'ing rushed to Tachai behind the back of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee. She summoned the responsible members of the Kirin Provincial Committee and of the Party committee of the Ch'angch'un Film Studio as well as the principal script writers of the Pioneers Production Group there. Going into battle stripped to the wiast, she frenziedly launched a vengeful counter-attack on Chairman Mao's brilliant directive.

On the way, the comrades of the Ch'angch'un Film Studio surmised that since Chairman Mao had issued the directive, Chiang Ch'ing would also have to make a self-criticism under all circumstances. Out of their expectation, however, Chiang Ch'ing bared completely her heinous features. She truculently intimidated and threatened the script writers of Pioneers. Gnashing her teeth she yelled: "Since you have brought an action against me, I am going to teach you a lesson today!" She said hysterically: "Not heeding what I say is equal to not heeding what the Party says!" Desperate and low-spirited, she pressed them for answers to her questions: "Who wrote

the letter?" "When was the letter written?" "Did you dare to write the letter without knowing something? How dare you!" Chiang Ch'ing also brazen-facedly made a denial in public: "The ten views are not mine. Only one--the eighth--about artistic treatment is mine." She most viciously suggested that the script writers "should write another letter to Chairman Mao, and also write to the Party Central Committee to make self-criticism, to repeal the original letter, to call for the shooting of a new version of Pioneers and to suggest that the film Pioneers should not be distributed abroad." Isn't this evidently a one-stone-two-birds trick for shifting the blame on others?

Should the so-called new Pioneers be shot according to Chiang Ch'ing's intention so as to incorporate our work into their counter-revolutionary orbit, or should we carry out to the letter Chairman Mao's directive on the film Pioneers and proceed as originally planned? This was a stern test. At that time, the comrades of the Pioneers Production Group studied once again Chairman Mao's brilliant directive. The more they studied, the clearer the orientation and the greater their courage. They made up their minds to take actual action to implement Chairman Mao's directive. They resolutely went to the Takang Oilfield to go deep into the midst of life so as to write the script as fast as possible and shoot a new film reflecting the life of petroleum workers.

After this, with the "gang of four" quickening the pace of their conspiratorial activities in usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power, the struggle waged around whether to implement or oppose Chairman Mao's brilliant directive entered a new stage. In February this year, Chiang Ch'ing gave instructions on convening the so-called "conference on five key films," and made use of the power in her hand to arbitrarily order the Pioneers Production Group to discontinue with the writing of the film. She also continued to send people to step up making up a sinister dossier for the Pioneers Production Group and the Party committee of the Ch'angch'un Film Studio. Meanwhile, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao issued an order on tracking down those who authorized the publication of the literary script of Pioneers last year. They also spread political rumors everywhere saying that there were people who "took a hand in" the letter of the principal script writer of the film Pioneers and that "the origin of the Chairman's directive is not clear." They cried that "the background of the sending of the letter must be rigorously tracked down." The "gang of four" went all out on the attack and viciously tried to obliterate Chairman Mao's brilliant directive at one stroke and to condemn the revolutionary comrades of the Pioneers Production Group and the Party committee of the Ch'angch'un Film Studio to hell.

Where there is oppression there is resistance. The revolutionary people cannot be subdued by oppression or toppled by purging. After the start of the effort to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, the "gang of four" vainly attempted to consign also the speeches made by the comrades of the Ch'angch'un Film Studio in the course of celebrating and discussing Chairman Mao's brilliant directive last year to the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. Giving tit for tat, the revolutionary comrades of the Ch'angch'un Film Studio said: This is not any "Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts," but the strong east wind brought by Chairman Mao's brilliant directive to the revolutionary writers and artists!

Under the reign of White Terror, the broad masses of staff members and workers of the Pioneers Production Group and the Ch'angch'un Film Studio held day and night Chairman Mao's directive in their hands, and with warm tears in their eyes, they reviewed Chairman Mao's teachings so that they could dissipate the fog and clearly discern the direction. Many days and nights, they looked through the warm letters from the workers, peasants and soldiers to draw strength and encouragement from them. Many fighters of a certain unit of the PLA wrote in a joint letter: "Class struggle is in objective existence. A handful of reactionaries refuse to give up their wicked hopes and viciously attack the new works of literature and art loved by the masses of the people. Their designs are vicious and their means despicable. To meet the needs of class enemies at home and abroad, they vainly attempt to strangle proletarian literature and art and carry out an ultra-Right counter-revolutionary literary and art line." The letter described these people as "scoundrels sucking the blood and squandering the wealth of the people," "hangmen and hypocrites." It also encouraged the Pioneers Production Group "to boldly carry out creations and reforms, and shoot more and at a faster rate good films for the people and revolution." With Chairman Mao's brilliant directive guiding the way and with the strong backing of hundreds of millions of workers, peasants and soldiers, the broad masses of staff members and workers of the Pioneers Production Group and the Ch'angch'un Film Studio firmly believed that the wings of the crows could not block off the radiance of the sun, and that all people who practiced revisionism, worked for disunity and intrigued and conspired invariably would reveal their true identity in broad daylight one day.

"You have vanished physically along with your names but the undying rivers will flow on forever." Not long afterward, Chairman Mao's brilliant directive which had been blocked for more than a year has been made public, and the conspiratorial activities of the "gang of four" to seal off and oppose Chairman Mao's directive and to frenziedly persecute the revolutionary comrades of the Pioneers Production Group and the Ch'angch'un Film Studio have become an evidence of their crimes in opposing the great leader Chairman Mao and in vainly attempting to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power. The "gang of four" which brought disaster upon the state and the people and usurped leadership in the Party to seize power has been shattered by the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The people are victorious. Amidst the song of triumph the Pioneers Production Group swiftly rushed to the oilfield to start once again the writing and shooting of the film which it was forced to abandon in February, with the determination to make up the time lost caused by the "gang of four." Under the guiding light of Mao Tsetung thought, the broad masses of staff members and workers of the Ch'angch'un Film Studio, together with the literary and art fighters all over the country, are marching forward with broad strides in streaming columns under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

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The Brilliant Directive Forever Illuminates the Way

by

the whole body of revolutionary staff members
and workers of the Ch'angch'un Film Studio

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 8, 1976)

The whole nation is overjoyed and cheers thunderously. For days, the broad masses of revolutionary staff members and workers of our Ch'angch'un Film Studio, like the hundreds of millions of people throughout the country, are steeped in boundless joy and happiness. We warmly celebrate the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman of its Military Commission. We warmly celebrate the great victory in shattering of the anti-Party "gang of four." We are determined to turn the great victory into immense strength and to win still greater victories under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by the esteemed and beloved leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng along the revolutionary navigation course charted by Chairman Mao.

In these days of great happiness, the brilliant directive on the film Pioneers issued by the great leader Chairman Mao before his death has been published. Like the sun rising in the east, this happy news once again warms the hearts of the revolutionary staff members and workers of our whole studio. This happy news embodies the greatest solicitude of the Party Central Committee for us broad masses of revolutionary literary and art fighters, and the heart of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng is linked with those of the people. At this heartening moment of happiness, ideas churn in our minds and our boundless excitement incites the more our boundless reverence and yearning for the great leader Chairman Mao, as well as our great hatred toward the anti-Party "gang of four." Thousands of words in our hearts converge to form one sentence: We warmly hail the publication of Chairman Mao's brilliant directive! We angrily denounce the towering crimes of the "gang of four" in strangling revolutionary literature and art!

"Vivid yet are those crowded months and years." From the birth of Pioneers to the frenzied strangulation of it by the "gang of four," from Chairman Mao's brilliant directive on the film Pioneers to the rabid counter-attack launched by the "gang of four," from the blocking and resistance of Chairman Mao's directive by the "gang of four" to the shattering of the plot of the "gang of four" to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power and the publication of Chairman Mao's brilliant directive, what a soul-stirring class struggle we have gone through.

After the great cultural revolution, the broad masses of revolutionary literary and art fighters, shining with revolutionary vitality and proceeding in the direction charted by Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," went deep into the midst of workers, peasants and soldiers to play an active part in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements and to take up creative writing in an effort to bring

prosperity to socialist literature and art. The film Pioneers was written and shot by the comrades of the writing and production groups together with the amateur writers among the workers of Tach'ing under the solicitude of the Party committee of the Tach'ing Oilfield and with the support of the broad masses of petroleum workers and revolutionary cadres at Tach'ing on the basis of typifying and summing up actual life. It is the fruit of the practice of Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary and art line. Although this film is still beset with shortcomings and deficiencies, it embodies the orientation of literature and art for workers, peasants and soldiers, reflects the demands and aspirations of the workers, peasants and soldiers, and is consequently warmly welcomed by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers.

However, out of their desire for the overthrow of a large number of responsible comrades in the Central Committee and local committees in order to realize in the end their political ambition to usurp leadership in the Party, seize power and restore capitalism, the anti-Party "gang of four" wielded their massive cudgel to attack on a large scale the film Pioneers. They fabricated charges, imposed labels on it, looked upon the revolutionary literary and art fighters who adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as a thorn in the side, and carried out frightening counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression." They fabricated ten major charges for the film Pioneers and questioned "for whom the monument was erected." They upbraided and ordered people to make self-examination and "self-criticism." Meanwhile, they secretly scrutinized the "background" of the film in order to lay hold of their so-called "vicious boss manipulating from behind," and nothing was too extreme for them. Extremely violent and wicked, they vainly attempted to put to death the film Pioneers in order to gratify themselves.

At this moment of White Terror with dark clouds shading the sun, the great leader Chairman Mao, with his foresight and vision, noticed the tiniest thing, and discovered in good time the counter-revolutionary plot of the "gang of four." On July 25, 1975, he personally wrote a brilliant directive on the film Pioneers: "There is no big error in this film. Suggest that it be approved for distribution. Don't nit-pick. And to list as many as ten accusations against it is going too far. It hampers the adjustment of the Party's current policy on literature and art." This brilliant directive gave us the greatest encouragement and impetus and was a telling blow to the "gang of four."

However, the "gang of four" refused to plead guilty and to repent. They devised all ways and means to block off and vociferously disparage Chairman Mao's brilliant directive. They unleashed a rabid counter-attack on Chairman Mao's brilliant directive, and stepped up even more their counter-revolutionary" encirclement and suppression" of the revolutionary literary and art fighters of the proletariat. They energetically toyed with counter-revolutionary double-dealing tactics, and in the name of "offering help," they lured the production group to make self-criticism. They vainly attempted to make the writing and production groups themselves demand for shooting another so-called new "Pioneers" to negate Pioneers, and hence to achieve the vicious design of negating Chairman Mao's brilliant directive through the hands of the production group. The counter-revoutionary blatant arrogance

and deceitful and vicious means of these hangmen of revolutionary literature and art baldly bared their wolfish designs to resist Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in a vain attempt to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power.

These caustic facts of class struggle once again tell us that the literary and art front has always been the battlefield for class struggle. The soul-stirring struggle exhibited around the film Pioneers is a life-and-death battle between the two classes and the two lines and a violent struggle between seizure of power and counter-seizure of power, between restoration and counter-restoration. The shattering of the "gang of four" and the liberation of Pioneers from their wicked clutches is a great victory for the ever-victorious Mao Tsetung thought, a great victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, as well as a great victory for Chairman Mao's brilliant directive.

What an important event is the publication of Chairman Mao's brilliant directive on the film Pioneers which we have yearned for day and night! This brilliant directive covers not just the film Pioneers because it has profoundly summed up the heated struggle between the two lines on the literary and art front, mercilessly exposed and criticized the crimes of the "gang of four" in sabotaging the proletarian revolution in literature and art and pushing the counter-revolutionary literary and art line, and pointed out more clearly the direction of advance for the revolutionary writers and artists. It and the "two instructions concerning literature and art" made by Chairman Mao on December 12, 1963 and June 27, 1964 are the brilliant historical documents of Marxism-Leninism and the precious wealth of the revolutionary literature and art of the proletariat as a whole. It is our powerful ideological weapon for thoroughly criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist literary and art line pushed by the anti-Party "gang of four."

Holding Chairman Mao's directive in our hands and with tears running down our faces, all words cannot express our deep yearning for the great leader Chairman Mao. At a time we conscientiously study and deeply comprehend the great significance of the brilliant directive, we feel the more that the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has wiped out the "four pests" for the Party and the state. It has also liberated us from the White Terror of the anti-Party "gang of four" and won for us the power to continue carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary and art line and to deeply study and implement Chairman Mao's brilliant directive. The brilliant directive forever illuminates the way. We will closely rally round the Party Central Committee headed by the esteemed and beloved leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, take Chairman Mao's brilliant directive as a sharp weapon, thoroughly expose and criticize the towering crimes of the anti-Party "gang of four" in strangling revolutionary literature and art, and firmly wage struggle with them through to the end! We must assiduously study Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings, seriously implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the great cultural revolution, and win still greater victories in the revolution in literature and art along the navigation course to victory charted by Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art"!

* * *

The "Gang of Four" Are the Arch Culprits in Stifling Revolutionary Literature and Art

by

Pioneers writing group and production group of the Ch'angch'un Film Studio

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 24, 1976)

The Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng has, on behalf of the desires of hundreds of millions of people, dragged out the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan and smashed their conspiracy to usurp Party leadership and seize state power. This is a great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and a great victory for Mao Tsetung thought! We warmly hail and resolutely support the resolute measure adopted by the Party Central Committee against the "gang of four" anti-Party clique! Full of excitement we sing to our hearts' content and are filled with boundless happiness!

Our Pioneers writing group and production group have waged arduous struggles for nearly two years against the anti-Party "gang of four." We have seen with our own eyes the hideous features of this gang of enemies under the cloak of Marxism. They have never been a Marxist nor do they have the slightest trace of a communist in them. They are vampires, downright unrepentant capitalist-roaders on the capitalist road and typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the Party. The struggle we wage against them is a life-and-death struggle.

The great proletarian cultural revolution has given us extremely profound education. In 1972, following the course charted by Chairman Mao in his "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," we went deep among the workers, peasants and soldiers and transformed our world outlook. With the concern and support of the workers and revolutionary cadres of the Tach'ing Oilfield, we carried out observations, participated in actual work, made study and analysis together with the spare-time writers among oil workers. Based on real life, we drew up a model outline, created and produced the film Pioneers. Although there were weaknesses and deficiencies in this film, it was an outcome of the efforts to practice Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of literature and art and was warmly welcomed by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers.

However, the "gang of four" did not like what the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers liked. They brought many charges against the film Pioneers and put many labels on it. They forced us to accept these charges and "make self-criticism." Our esteemed and beloved leader Chairman Mao's heart beat in unison with the hearts of the literary and art fighters. He noticed in good time the evil behavior of the "gang of four" and sternly criticized them. How excited we were then! We ran around to spread the news and warm tears ran down our faces. We hailed again and again, "Long live Chairman Mao!"

However, the "gang of four" anti-Party clique was not in the least repentant. They vigorously carried out counter-revolutionary double-dealing tactics. In the name of "aid," they lay down traps to make us negate the film Pioneers and shoot a so-called new "Pioneers" so as to force us to oppose Chairman Mao's instructions. This fully laid bare the insidious, cunning, and ugly features and extremely reactionary nature of the "gang of four." They are counter-revolutionary double-dealers busily engaged in intrigue and conspiracy and are the arch culprits that stifle the revolutionary literature and art! Yet, the wings of a crow could not shade off the radiance of the sun. These people who run counter to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, tamper with Chairman Mao's instructions, practice revisionism and disunity and engage in intrigue and conspiracy are finally unable to escape from the ignominious end of defeat no matter how insidious and cunning they are.

In this moment of joy among the people, we revolutionary fighters of literature and art vow to the Party that we will rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, and obey the orders of the Party Central Committee in all actions. We must more assiduously study the writings of Chairman Mao and firmly and jubilantly forge ahead along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art.

* * *

Sharp Class Struggle Centering on Chinese Film "Pioneers"

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 7, 1976)

the critics group of the peking municipal cultural bureau, in the "people's daily", throws new light on how the "gang of four" tried to use literature and art to oppose the party and sabotage the proletarian revolution in literature and art. the article makes these points:

wanting to usurp party and state power and change fundamentally the proletarian nature of our party and restore capitalism, the "gang of four" tried to seize the reins over literature and art and create counter-revolutionary opinion to oppose chairman mao's revolutionary line in literature and art. they are the arch criminals who tried to sabotage the proletarian revolution in literature and art.

this is illustrated by the sharp class struggle that developed around the film "pioneers", which was first shown in february of 1975. the first worker-peasant-soldier audiences who saw it praised it for advocating the principle of working hard and self-reliantly for the prosperity of the country and showing the victory of chairman mao's revolutionary line. because of its good political content and strong artistic impact, many industrial and mining enterprises urged that it be shown widely. they said it was graphic teaching material for learning from taching. a number of workers were prompted to emulate characters in the film. the "gang of four" tried to put a damper on the movement. first, chiang ching asserted that the film had "serious errors both politically and artistically". ten accusations were fabricated. the "gang of four" used their authority to order that no more prints should be made, spiked favorable comments to the press and instructed radio stations and television from presenting it.

literature and art should be approached and studied against the background of political struggle in society to see how classes contend to present their own political line. the "pioneers" deals with the fierce struggle in the 1960s between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in china's oil industry and shows that the great chinese working class and revolutionary cadres worked with might and main to carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line. the "gang of four" had all along been hostile to chairman mao's revolutionary line and to workers and leading cadres who earnestly carry it out.

they took such people as stumbling blocks on their road to usurping party and state power. their efforts to kill the film then were a practical step to split the party central committee and attack and frame up leading proletarian revolutionary cadres.

the film centres its criticism on traitors and capitalist-roaders still travelling on the capitalist road who do not practise marxism but revisionism, do not advocate unity but split groups, and who are not open and above-board but hatch plots to seize control. this touched the "gang of four" to the quick.

the great leader chairman mao gave this important directive on the film "pioneers": "there is no big error in this film. suggest that it be approved for distribution. don't nit-pick. and to list as many as ten accusations against it is going too far. it hampers the adjustment of the party's current policy on literature and art." chairman mao's directive expressed the sentiments of the workers, peasants and soldiers. it greatly encouraged the proletariat and the revolutionary people and was of tremendous immediate and historical significance to the development of proletarian literature and art.

but the "gang of four" did not give up the battle at that point. they did all in their power against chairman mao's directive.

they organized some people to hold a small secret meeting to criticize a letter written by a young scenarist who differed with the "ten accusations" they had raised. furious that leading members of some provinces and cities conveyed chairman mao's directive and they abused them in every possible way. when some newspapers started to spread publicity about the "pioneers" and carried a few favourable comments by workers, peasants and soldiers, yao wen-yuan arbitrarily called things to a halt. chiang ching hurled all kinds of abuse against the comrade who reported the state of affairs to the party central committee, and used all kinds of pressure to get him to write another letter to chairman mao by acknowledging that the film contains errors, attempting to exert pressure on the great leader chairman mao. chiang ching even manoeuvred to make the teams of scenarists and the film production group re-make the "pioneers" in line with the criticism raised by the "gang of four".

chiang ching and her gang's aim made such an issue of the "pioneers" not on the quality of the

film, but to crush people. the wang-chang-chiang-yao handful of conspirators and careerists hated the leading comrades who abide by chairman mao's revolutionary line. they hatched plots behind closed doors, stirred up trouble at the grassroots and fabricated and spread rumours to deceive and confuse people in an attempt to overthrow large numbers of leading party, government and army comrades in central organs and localities. chairman mao's important directive was another severe warning against the anti-party "gang of four". it upset their plan to usurp party and state power.

chairman mao's directive on the "pioneers" exposed the fact that the gang was undermining the carrying out of the party's policy on literature and art. the "gang of four" practised revisionism under the signboard of marxism, brazenly tampered with history, attacked others and praised themselves to the skies. they tried to palm themselves off as the only correct representatives of the revolutionary line in literature and art and styled chiang ching as the "standard-bearer" of revolution in literature and art. the truth is that one of the gang, chang chun-chiao, as early as the thirties, closely followed wang ming's opportunist line and participated in launching attacks directed against lu hsun and persecuting young shoots of literature and art. lu hsun bitterly denounced them as "those who seem thoroughgoing revolutionaries but in essence are individualist commentators extremely unrevolutionary or harmful to the revolution". they had no truth in their hands and no masses behind them, but knew only name-calling and the brute use of authority. they constantly brought pressure on others and acted arbitrarily. their violent suppressing of the film is typical. chairman mao indignantly criticized them for "going too far". he firmly and explicitly called for adjustment of the party's policy in literature and art. this threw them into a panic. in their usual fashion they flagrantly tampered with and distorted the directive. since they could not deny chairman mao's statement that "there is no big error in this film", they insinuated that he meant there were medium and small errors.

let's glance at one or two of their "accusations". they said that the concern the party central committee and leaders of the leading central organs showed for the oil workers was mentioned in the film on three occasions and this "whitewashed liu shao-chi and po i-po and company". to the "gang of four", the party central committee before the start of the cultural revolution was represented by liu shao-chi. deliberately exaggerating the role and authority of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab

liu shao-chi inside the party, their criminal aim was to negate totally chairman mao's revolutionary line and the party central committee headed by him, a large number of revolutionary leading cadres of the proletarian headquarters and create counter-revolutionary opinion for the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power.

another "accusation" was that the hero in the film quotes lenin, chairman mao and lines from "the internationale" and this made "the character talk in abstract terms".

we have had enough experience in the past with statements of this sort by the rightists. the bourgeois rightists said similar things in 1957 when they attacked proletarian literature and art, and so did the representatives of the revisionist line in literature and art in the 17 years preceding the start of the cultural revolution when they used literature and art to oppose the party. the soviet revisionist renegade clique harps on the same tune too. they join efforts in attacking the revolutionary political content of proletarian works by waving the flag of opposing the so-called "abstract terms" of proletarian literature and art. chairman mao says: "the bourgeoisie always shuts out proletarian literature and art, however great their artistic merit." this is because proletarian literature and art disseminates proletarian politics and is for the proletariat and against the bourgeoisie. such is the attitude the "gang of four" adopted toward the film "pioneers".

in the difficult days when imperialism, revisionism and reaction brought political pressure to bear and imposed an economic blockade on china, what inspired the chinese working class to resist the pressure and smash the blockade? wasn't it precisely marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and the lofty proletarian attitude expressed in "the internationale"? the fact that the "gang of four" harbours so much hatred for marxism and "the internationale" exposes their reactionary class nature.

this is far from a listing of all the bad things done by the "gang of four" in literary and art circles. they opposed chairman mao's revolutionary line in literature and art und the marxist literary and art theory and tampered with the fundamental orientation that literature and art should serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and proletarian politics. they opposed party leadership over literature and art, placed themselves above chairman mao and the party central committee and did all they could to sabotage and interfere with leadership

by party committees at all levels over literary and art work. they opposed chairman mao's policies on literature and art, refused to implement the party's principle "let a hundred flowers blossom and let a hundred schools of thought contend" and set up their bourgeois political and artistic criteria in place of proletarian political and artistic criterion. they distorted and altered chairman mao's scientific thesis that the bourgeoisie "is right in the communist party" and, under the signboard of reflecting the struggle of the proletariat against the capitalist-roaders, dished up a number of poisonous weeds to confuse friend with foe, attack revolutionary leading cadres and prepare public opinion for their plot to interfere with the work in various provinces and municipalities, split the party central committee and usurp party and state power. they advocated idealism, metaphysics and scholasticism to fetter the people's minds guiding creation in literature and art. they threw their weight around, abused the power in their hands and bullied the people and acted in the manner "those who comply with us survive and those who resist us perish". they arrogated to themselves the contributions made by others and acclaimed for themselves the achievements in creation made by the worker-peasant-soldier masses and the revolutionary literary and art workers under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line in literature and art so as to gain political capital. they agitated for the theory of achieving personal fame and career by performing in a single play to expand bourgeois right and corrupt and poison the ranks of literary and art workers, and other things. their actions brought great harm to revolutionary literary and art work.

the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng carried out chairman mao's behest and adopted timely and decisive measures to smash the plot of the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique which plotted to usurp party and state power. under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, we are determined to hold aloft the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and carry through to the end the socialist revolution and the proletarian revolution in literature and art.

REVOLUTION IN LITERATURE AND ART

Deepen the Criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, Defend Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line in Literature and Art

by

Hsin Wen-t'ung (辛文彤)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 7, 1976)

In the days of deeply mourning the passing away of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, militant vows ring throughout the vast expanse of our motherland. Responding to the call of the Party Central Committee, the people of the whole country turn grief into strength, carry out Chairman Mao's behests, and are resolved to fearlessly forge ahead along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

To carry out Chairman Mao's behests, it is necessary to act in accordance with his proletarian revolutionary line and policies and carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by him. On the literary and art front, we must persistently take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, criticize the bourgeoisie, revisionism and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, deepen the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and repulse the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, continuously win new victories for the proletarian revolution in literature and art.

The proletarian revolution in literature and art is an important component of the socialist revolution in the realm of the superstructure as a whole, and is a sharp and acute class struggle and two-line struggle. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the literary and art circles were under the dictatorship of a counter-revolutionary revisionist black line in literature and art. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary literary and art fighters, together with hundreds of millions of revolutionary people, used Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought as weapon and destroyed the domination of the literary and art black line in the field of literature and art. Great victories were won in the proletarian revolution in literature and art, and tremendous changes occurred in the look of literary and art circles.

However,the tree wants to remain quiet, but the winds won't stop. Last year, Teng Hsiao-p'ing again vigorously whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in literary and art circles, and pointed the spearhead at Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and the great proletarian cultural revolution in a vain attempt to reverse verdicts for the literary and art black line of the past 17 years. This fully shows that after a revisionist literary and art black line was removed, it could still stage its comeback and a new black line could still appear.

There is no construction without destruction. Only by persistently criticizing the revisionist literary and art black line can Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art be consistently adhered to. At present, only by persistently deepening the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and repulse the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts can the proletarian revolution in literature and art incessantly forge ahead.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the proletariat in literary and art circles was under the dictatorship of the revisionist literary and art black line. At that time, leadership in literary and art circles was controlled by the "Four Villains." They were supported by behind-the-scenes capitalist-roaders like Liu Shao-ch'i and Teng Hsiao-p'ing who exercised still greater power. As was sternly criticized by Chairman Mao, they "are enthusiastic about promoting feudal and capitalist art, but not socialist art," and allowed the emperors and princes, generals and ministers, gifted scholars and beauties to dominate the socialist literary and art stage.

The fundamental reason why the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts was again on the rampage for a while on the tenth year of the great cultural revolution was that after Teng Hsiao-p'ing resumed work, he used that portion of power he had usurped to carry out his old trade and vigorously worked for restoration and regression. The Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in literary and art circles was started on his initiative.

The practice of struggle tells us: In order to wage struggle against the revisionist literary and art black line, it is necessary to direct the spearhead of struggle at the capitalist-roaders within the Party. If we do not topple the capitalist-roaders and recapture power from their hands, we cannot consistently adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and consolidate the fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and the realization of the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the sphere of literature and art would become empty words. We must carry out Chairman Mao's behests, and carry through to the end the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and repulse the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and also the revolution in literature and art.

The Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts was not whipped up in literary and art circles by coincidence. It was due first, to the presence of capitalist-roaders like Teng Hsiao-p'ing stirring up trouble at the higher level, and second, to a given market for such revisionist trash in literary and art circles and in society. Lenin said: "When the old society perishes, you cannot nail its corpse into a coffin and lower it into the grave. It disintegrates in our midst; the corpse rots and poisons us." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXVII, p. 407) The elimination of pernicious influences of this kind is a protracted and arduous struggle.

After nationwide liberation, due to the support and connivance of the capitalist-roaders within the Party, large numbers of poisonous weeds of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism, bourgeois and modern revisionist ideas on literature and art and the so-called Chinese literature and art of the thirties ran wild for a long time. In those 17 years, they not only seriously

poisoned the literary and art workers but also poisoned some of the readers and audience. Tempered and educated in the great cultural revolution, the broad masses of revolutionary literary and art workers have greatly raised their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. Nevertheless, class struggle and the two-line struggle will still go on for a long time to come and the task of remolding our world outlook is still very arduous. We must assiduously study Chairman Mao's works and fight for the complete elimination of the pernicious influence of the revisionist line in literature and art.

A definite literary and art line is invariably geared to a definite political line. The development of history has more than once shown that the rise of restorationist activities in literature and art is invariably accompanied by restorationist activities in the political field, and often forms the forerunner of political restorationist activities. Before the great cultural revolution, Liu Shao-ch'i pushed the revisionist line in literature and art precisely for the purpose of serving his revisionist political line. After Teng Hsiao-p'ing resumed work, because he wanted to completely reverse the verdicts for Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist political line, he took action in the literary and art circle in a hurry. Teng Hsiao-p'ing's restorationist activities to reverse verdicts in literary and art circles are an important component of his overall activities in reversal of verdicts and restoration.

The publication of the three big poisonous weeds--"On General Program, "An Outline Report" and "Regulations for Industry"--has provided us with important teaching materials by negative example. We must fully make use of these teaching materials by negative example and carry out deep-going criticism from the ideological and political line by grasping the vital issue of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts whipped up by Teng Hsiao-p'ing in literary and art circles. We must turn our proletarian feelings of boundless reverence and profound mourning for the great leader Chairman Mao into a mighty force for criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing and repulsing the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, further deepen the criticism of the revisionist black line in literature and art and strive to win still greater victories for the proletarian revolution in literature and art.

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Study Conscientiously and Persevere in the Revolution in Literature and Art

by

Hsiang Tung (向东)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 7, 1976)

In the days of mourning with the deepest grief the passing away of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, the broad masses of revolutionary literary and art workers solemnly vow: We will respond to the call of the Party Central Committee, turn grief into strength, pour our proletarian feelings of boundless reverence and profound condolence for Chairman Mao into the study and application of Mao Tsetung thought, carry out Chairman Mao's behests and carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat pioneered by Chairman Mao.

Chairman Mao's brilliant works are an encyclopedia of Marxism. Chairman Mao all the time paid great attention to literary and art work and personally led us in waging struggle against the revisionist line in literature and art. The great proletarian revolution in literature and art was carried out under Chairman Mao's solicitous concern and the revolutionary model plays were produced under Chairman Mao's loving care. In the series of brilliant works such as "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People" and "Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work" and other important talks and instructions, Chairman Mao systematically summed up the two-line struggle on the literary and art front and clearly pointed out the correct line and general and specific policies for the Party's literary and art work. Chairman Mao's thought on literature and art is an important component of the great Mao Tsetung thought, a mighty and sharp ideological weapon for us to criticize the revisionist line in literature and art, and an inexhaustible source of strength to the revolutionary literary and art fighters. If the revolutionary literary and art workers are to faithfully carry out Chairman Mao's behests and carry the revolution in literature and art through to the end, they must assiduously study Chairman Mao's works, properly study Chairman Mao's brilliant thought on literature and art and forever advance in victory along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art.

Theory is the ideological foundation of the line. Only by properly studying Mao Tsetung thought can we raise our consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art. Chairman Mao's brilliant thought on literature and art was developed in the course of the acute struggle against the revisionist line in literature and art. For the sake of pushing their counter-revolutionary revisionist line, Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing--these representative figures of the bourgeoisie inside the Party--invariably attempted to use the literary and art battlefield as the hotbed for corroding the masses in preparation for capitalist restoration. Last year, Teng Hsiao-p'ing took the lead in vigorously whipping up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in the literary and art circle, negating the revolution in literature and art and attacking the revolutionary

model plays for the sake of restoring the reactionary literature and art of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism and preparing public opinion for his revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link" in a vain attempt to restore capitalism.

Therefore, in order to study Chairman Mao's thought on literature and art, it is necessary to learn and apply it in the course of struggle and wage resolute struggle against erroneous lines and erroneous tendencies that run counter to Mao Tsetung thought. Only by studying conscientiously can we incessantly raise our ability in distinguishing between genuine and sham Marxism and draw a clear line of demarcation between the right line and the wrong line; only thus can we grasp the reactionary essence of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies, make penetrating the thorough criticism, and win greater victories in the struggle to deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, repulse the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and persevere in the revolution in literature and art.

In order to conscientiously study Mao Tsetung thought, it is necessary to forever bear in mind Chairman Mao's patient teachings, persevere in the correct orientation of making literature and art serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and proletarian politics, indefinitely, unreservedly and wholeheartedly go among the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, go into the heat of the struggle, thoroughly remold our world outlook, and consciously restrict bourgeois rights. It is necessary to act in compliance with Chairman Mao's teachings, learn from Lu Hsün, and serve as "oxen" to the proletariat and the masses of the people, bending our body to the task until our dying day. We must, in accordance with the great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat put forward by Chairman Mao, deeply comprehend Chairman Mao's scientific assertion that the bourgeoisie is in the Communist Party, profoundly recognize the protracted and complicated nature of the proletariat's struggle against the capitalist-roaders within the Party, and strive to reflect the proletariat's struggle against the capitalist-roaders in literary and art works. We must conscientiously learn from the experience in the creation of revolutionary model plays, adhere to the revolutionary orientation in the creation of socialist literature and art, mold images of proletarian heroes who dare to wage and are good at waging struggle against the capitalist-roaders, further bring into play the militant role of revolutionary literature and art in "uniting and educating the people and attacking and annihilating the enemy," and fight to consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao all along showed great concern for revolutionary literary and art work and ardently "hoped that more outstanding works would come forth." We revolutionary literary and art workers will never be unworthy of Chairman Mao's eager expectations. We must take the assiduous study and conscientious application of Mao Tsetung thought as the best solid action for carrying out Chairman Mao's behests, forever be loyal to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, strive to create a greater number of better literary and art works that are worthy of the great era, and make socialist literature and art play a still greater militant role.

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ACCLAMATION OF HUA KUO-FENG

Article by Editorial Department of "Liberation Army Daily" -- Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Leader of Our Party Is Chairman Mao's Wise Decision

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 8, 1976)

"comrade hua kuo-feng as leader of our party is chairman mao's wise decision" is the title of an article by the editorial department of the "liberation army daily" which appears today. full text follows:

comrade hua kuo-feng has become chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the c.p.c. central committee military commission; the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng smashed at one blow the plot of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power. the two great joyous events are great victories for marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and a very bright chapter in the history of our party. the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country are highly delighted and immensely proud and happy that we again have our own leader and supreme commander excl.

our great leader and teacher chairman mao himself trained, selected and arranged for comrade hua kuo-feng to be the successor. comrade hua kuo-feng's becoming leader of our party is a wise decision that chairman mao made before he passed away.

chairman mao selected the successor for our party after acute struggles against the two bourgeois headquarters of liu shao-chi and lin piao and against the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique. over a period of time, wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan formed a "gang of four", engaging in conspiratorial activities in a vain attempt to usurp top party and state leadership. chairman mao showed great insight and promptly criticized and refuted them and made it impossible for their schemes to be achieved. chairman mao had boundless faith in comrade hua kuo-feng and felt at ease giving him the heavy task of leading the party and country. on the eve of the fourth national people's congress, the "gang of four" went in for conspiratorial activities to usurp power in a big way. chairman mao saw through their naked ambitions and told them not to "form the cabinet". after the esteemed and beloved premier chou en-lai passed away, the "gang of four" did their utmost to push their person into the

post of premier. chairman mao absolutely refused to give the power to them and he personally proposed comrade hua kuo-feng for acting premier. the "gang of four" felt bitter hatred and opposed this with might and main. to block their intrigues, chairman mao himself further proposed that comrade hua kuo-feng be the first vice-chairman of the party central committee and premier of the state council. then, not long after this, chairman mao wrote to comrade hua kuo-feng in his own handwriting "(boldface begins) with you in charge, i'm at ease (boldface ends)". thus, comrade hua kuo-feng's position as successor to chairman mao was established and the plots of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power were completely routed. after this acute struggle between the two classes and the two lines, comrade hua kuo-feng became leader of our party and chairman mao's wise decision was quickly realized. this is a great victory for the proletariat over the bourgeoisie and for marxism over revisionism.

the history of the international communist movement and or our party tells us that the proletariat and its political party must have their own marxist leader. history is made by the people and in the course of making history the people will inevitably bring forth their own leaders. with a revolutionary leader. history is made by the people and in the course of making history the people will inevitably bring forth their own leaders. with a revolutionary leader to represent the fundamental interests, will and aspirations of the people and to get them united and organized, the revolution develops with vigour and advances victoriously; otherwise, the revolution suffers setbacks and fails. the great ideal of communism can be fully realized only by the persevering hard struggle of many generations. whether or not the marxist-leninist revolutionary cause started by the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries had reliable revolutionary successors is a major question determining whether the revolution can continue its advance. the assumption of power of the khrushchov-brezhnev renegade clique in the soviet union caused the marxist-leninist party founded by lenin to degenerate into a revisionist and fascist party and caused the first socialist country in the world to degenerate into social-imperialism. what a tragic lesson this is excl. proceeding from the fundamental interests of the chinese people and the international cause of communism, chairman mao paid great attention to the question of successors. in an incisive explanation of the significance of training and bringing up successors to the revolutionary cause, chairman mao pointed out: "it is an extremely important question, a matter of life and death for our party and our country. it is a question of fundamental importance to the

proletarian revolutionary cause for a hundred, a thousand, nay ten thousand years." he put forward the five requirements for worthy successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and the three basic principles "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire". he stressed that the successors to revolutionary cause "are tempered in the great storms of revolution" and that proletarian leaders "are generally acknowledged by the masses in the course of struggle and practice and are not self-appointed." chairman mao not only put forward the comprehensive theory on successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat but also paid great attention to testing, choosing and training successors in the course of struggle. chairman mao led us in exposing, one after another, bourgeois conspirators and careerists and persons of the khrushchov type hidden inside the party, and personally selected comrade hua kuo-feng as his successor, thus ensuring that the leadership of our party and state remain in the hands of proletarian revolutionaries. this is yet another great contribution that chairman mao made to the chinese revolution.

comrade hua kuo-feng is loyal to marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, is skilled at integrating revolutionary theory with concrete revolutionary practice and is firm in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line and his principles and policies. during the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, chairman mao fully affirmed and approved the plan and policies formulated by comrade hua kuo-feng in accordance with chairman mao's consistent thought, which were diametrically opposed to the practice of the "gang of four" of seeking agents at every level.

comrade hua kuo-feng underwent long tests and amassed a wealth of experience during the new democratic revolution, the socialist revolution and construction, the great proletarian cultural revolution and acute and complex struggles both internally and internationally. proceeding from dialectical and historical materialism, chairman mao attached great importance to the selection of revolutionary leaders possessing rich practical experience, and he spoke highly of comrade hua kuo-feng as being experienced in giving overall leadership to the work of a county, a prefecture and a province and in working at the central level. facts prove that, educated by chairman mao himself, comrade hua kuo-feng is an outstanding marxist leader who has the talent and ability to take charge of the

overall work of the whole party and the whole country, being capable of correctly handling major party and state issues under difficult and complex circumstances.

comrade hua kuo-feng is loyal to the party and selfless, open and straightforward, modest and prudent. chairman mao observed with insight that comrade hua kuo-feng has the fine qualities to succeed him as leader of the party. the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country have seen for themselves that comrade hua kuo-feng is democratic in his style of work, unassuming and approachable, good at uniting with comrades to work together, maintains close ties with the masses, shows concern for the people's well-being, firmly stands by them, works wholeheartedly in their interests, and is of one heart with the proletariat and the labouring people.

with far-sightedness and insight, wisdom and resolution, comrade hua kuo-feng never yields on important questions of principle, being patient and prudent while persisting in struggle. chairman mao before he passed away told comrade hua kuo-feng the story of liu pang (the founding emperor of the han dynasty), who, just before his death, perceived that empress lu and others of her clan were conspiring to betray the nation and usurp power. comrade hua kuo-feng bore chairman mao's advice in mind and lived up to his earnest expectations. at the critical moment when wang, chang, chiang and yao were making a hasty attempt to usurp party and state power and the revolutionary cause faced grave danger, comrade hua kuo-feng took the decision and the party central committee headed by him took very resolute measures to shatter the scheme of the "gang of four" at one stroke, thus saving the revolution and the party. all this has brought into relief the bold vision and revolutionary mettle of comrade hua kuo-feng as a proletarian revolutionary.

practice in the course of revolutionary struggle has fully shown that comrade hua kuo-feng can faithfully carry out chairman mao's behests to the letter and steer the ship of revolution over the waves along the course charted by chairman mao. as we are hailing comrade hua kuo-feng as our party leader and warmly celebrating the great victory in smashing the plot of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power, we recall how chairman mao devoted his life and energies to the revolutionary cause of the chinese people and the people of the world, and how he selected the most reliable successor to the revolutionary cause so that our party and state would not change colour and the people would enjoy happiness generation after generation. all the more do we honour the memory of the great leader chairman mao

and esteem him, and feel how wise his decision was and how far-reaching its significance excl.

(boldface begins) wind and thunder are stirring,

flags and banners are flying

wherever men live. (boldface ends)

now that the "four pests" have been stamped out by us under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua, our motherland is bubbling with enthusiasm; our 800 million people are in high spirits. our party has broad prospects. our country has a boundless future. let us rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua, hold aloft the great red banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, strive heroically and press ahead triumphantly to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and achieve the great ideal of communism excl.

PLEDGES OF SUPPORT

PLA Units Pledge to Build Coastal and Border Areas into Impregnable Bastions Under Leadership of Party Central Committee Headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 7, 1976)

china's vast coastal and border areas were a scene of jubilation when the coastal and frontier guards heard the glad tidings of comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party and of its military commission and the victory in smashing the plot of the anti-party "gang of four" to usurp party and state power.

the coastal and frontier guards of the chinese people's liberation army pledged to rally closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng and build the coastal and border regions into impregnable bastions.

commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. lanchow units at the anti-revisionist forefront used the stones they had collected from the gobi desert to arrange on sidewalks and hill slopes huge slogans

reading: "rally closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng excl." "down with the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan excl." the armymen said: though our border region is thousands of miles away from the capital, we frontier guards are of one heart with the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng. under its leadership we will thoroughly expose and condemn the crimes of the anti-party "gang of four" and advance triumphantly along the course charted by chairman mao.

many units of frontier guards and garrison troops held meetings to voice their determination to obey the commands of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng in all their actions and fight the "gang of four" to the finish.

the commanders and fighters of a p.l.a. unit stationed on the fringe of the tengri desert repudiated the crimes of the "gang of four" and pledged that the p.l.a. would always be the mighty pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the struggle against foreign aggression and capitalist restoration.

the headquarters of the p.l.a. tsinan units sent propaganda teams to sentry posts and fishermen's villages to spread the good news. p.l.a. men and local people held joint meetings. they expressed their whole-hearted support of their leader chairman hua and their bitter hatred for the anti-party clique.

travelling across mountains and the sea, fourteen leading cadres of a p.l.a. unit promptly conveyed the news to the armymen standing sentry on a group of islets. wherever they went the armymen were wild with joy, shouting slogans and clapping hands.

stationed on liukung island on the eastern tip of shantung peninsula, two p.l.a. companies, advanced units known for their unity in struggle, held a meeting. they denounced the anti-party clique for engaging in conspiracies in an attempt to usurp party and state power. they pointed out: the "gang of four", which practised revisionism and splittism and engaged in conspiracies, is a group of conspirators and careerists. we must expose and vehemently repudiate their crimes and lay bare their ugly features to the bright light of day.

carrying arms, the commanders and fighters of the "red frontier guard detachment on the plateau", stationed in chagola on china's southwest frontier, held a demonstration in the snowy himalayas.

on the vast north tibet grasslands, frontier guards and people in bright national costume of

various nationalities held demonstrations and celebration meetings in towns and villages and on stock farms. they carried huge portraits of chairman mao and danced to gay national music.

most of the commanders and fighters of the third company stationed on a plateau in northwest yunnan province are sons of emancipated tibetan serfs. it was the great leader chairman mao who led them in smashing the shackles of serfdom. they cherished profound feelings for their great liberator chairman mao. on learning that the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique tried to usurp party and state leadership, all of them were indignant beyond measure. the company leader, of tibetan nationality, said: "we emancipated serfs owe what we have today to the wise leadership of chairman mao and the communist party. the 'gang of four' betrayed marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, tampered with chairman mao's directives, practised revisionism and splittism and engaged in conspiracies in an attempt to usurp party and state power and restore capitalism in china. we will never allow them to succeed in its attempt to throw us back into the abyss of suffering."

with chairman mao's teaching of "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire" as their ideological weapon, the eighth company of a p.l.a. regiment stationed by the juili river stripped the "gang of four" of its masks and repudiated its crimes. they said: like other chieftains of opportunist lines in the past, the "gang of four" practised revisionism politically and idealism ideologically and carried out sectarian activities organizationally. they placed themselves above chairman mao and the party central committee, formed a narrow self-seeking clique, plotted and conspired and stirred up trouble. we must rally closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought hard, and repudiate and discredit the "gang of four".

while holding celebrations, commanders and fighters of many frontier companies in yunnan have gone to the rural areas and joined the people of various nationalities in studying the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao, deepening revolutionary mass criticism and revising joint army-civilian defence plans. they are defending the frontier regions with redoubled vigilance. they pledged to maintain high revolutionary vigilance, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war and make still greater contributions in defending the socialist motherland.

EARTHQUAKE-AFFLICTED TANGSHAN

People of Earthquake-Afflicted Tangshan Area Move into New Houses, Criticize "Gang of Four" for Ignoring People's Well-being

(NCNA-English Tangshan, Nov. 8, 1976)

people of tangshan city, which was struck by a strong earthquake on july 28, have moved from makeshift shelters and tents into new houses before winter sets in. these simple houses, which comprise a total of more than 300,000 rooms, can withstand earth tremors and are warm and rain-proof.

the great leader chairman mao despite his illness showed great concern for the people of the afflicted area and, immediately after the quake, sent the central delegation with comrade hua kuo-feng as the general leader to extend sympathy to the quake victims. calling from one camping area to another, comrade hua kuo-feng conveyed to the quake victims the sincere regards of chairman mao and the party central committee and encouraged the cadres and masses there to surmount the difficulties and rebuild their homes in the revolutionary spirit of triumphing over nature.

in those days of emergency, comrade hua kuo-feng and other leading comrades of the central organs worked day and night with deep proletarian feelings to ensure that effective measures were taken to aid the people in the quake-stricken area in their anti-quake and relief work. with the kind concern of chairman mao and the party central committee and the active support of other parts of the country, the chinese people's liberation army units taking part in the anti-quake and rehabilitation work joined the people there in resuming industrial and agricultural production and making efforts to build new houses and provide for the people's life.

people of tangshan mourned the passing of chairman mao with immense grief. many burst into tears when they heard that chairman mao during his illness was very much concerned for the people of the stricken area and often inquired about the conditions there. tangshan people mourned the esteemed and beloved chairman mao with the concrete action of rebuilding their homes in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, making use of available materials at great savings of state funds. men and women, old and young, were mobilized in a mass drive and p.l.a. men often worked a dozen hours a day to speed up house construction in response to the solicitude of the party central committee for

the tangshan people. as a result, the problem of housing the people in the city of tangshan was solved in more than two months. large amounts of cotton-padded clothes, quilts, stoves and heaters are being supplied.

when people moved into the new houses, they shouted with tears in their eyes "long live the communist party of china excl." and expressed in passionate language their boundless affection for the great leader chairman mao and the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng.

chang wen, a veteran worker of the tangshan power plant, said with emotion when he moved into a new house: "in the old society i was made homeless begged for a living on the streets. today, though struck by such a great disaster, we are accommodated in such good houses. what a difference between the old society and the new excl."

many workers and cadres in tangshan indignantly exposed and repudiated the crimes of the "gang of four" in undermining the anti-quake and relief work. they pointed out that wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan not only refused to come to the quake-stricken area but declined to attend briefings on the anti-quake and rehabilitation work in tangshan. they indulged in an extravagant and corrupt bourgeois way of life and plotted in the dark to usurping party and state power while other leaders were busy with the work of relief and rehabilitation. they even attempted to incriminate a number of leading cadres directing the anti-quake and relief work in the stricken area as "capitalist-roaders". workers said with great anger: "the 'gang of four' were indifferent to the sufferings of the tangshan people. they are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the party sucking the blood of the workers. they are the sworn enemies of the working people. we warmly hail the great victory of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng in smashing this counter-revolutionary conspiratorial gang."

TACHING OILFIELD

Taching Oilfield Sewing and Mending Workshop Maintains Tradition of Industry and Thrift

(NCNA-English Taching, Nov. 7, 1976)

a central point in building up the taching oilfield, china's biggest oil base, has been to inculcate the cadres and workers with chairman mao's injunction: "china is a big country, but she is still very poor. it will take several decades to make china prosperous. even then we will still have to observe the principle of diligence and frugality."

this is well illustrated by the taching sewing and mending workshop which washes, sews, mends and renovates worn-out work clothes, shoes, hats and gloves for the oilfield. started by three demobilized soldiers and five workers' wives in 1960, the year work at the oilfield began, with only two cauldrons for washing and a trough for rinsing, the workshop has saved the state 400,000 kilograms of cotton, 702,000 metres of cotton cloth and 2.9 million yuan in the purchase of new work clothes in the past 15 years.

the first year, they washed, sewed and mended over 10,000 work clothes, a matter of no small importance when china was in the midst of economic difficulties. the workshop today has 415 workers, over 80 per cent of whom are wives of oilfield workers. they produce more than 20 items, including work clothes, gloves and hats to protect the workers who must work outdoors in the bitterly cold winters.

when premier chou en-lai inspected the workshop in 1966, he said to the workers: "you have done well and should keep up the hard struggle." the ministry of petroleum and chemical industries has praised the workers as a "model in running the workshop with diligence and thrift".

every worker in the shop has a pocket in which is put scraps of re-usable material that are later pieced together to make the lining for padded work jackets or overalls. the workers save every possible bit of the cotton wadding from worn and oil-stained work gloves as well as from larger garments to be washed, refluffed and made into other things. their patient and careful efforts have yielded over 150 kilograms of cotton wadding saved in the past three years.

work on such a large scale requires vigilance by the party branch to ensure strict economy. at

one point some people jokingly said that one need not worry about wasting a drop of oil in such a big oilfield. education on bearing in mind the interests of the whole country and the world revolution prompted the sewing machine operators to inspect their use of lubricating oil to see if they could do better. within a year they were able to reduce the amount needed for each machine from 50 grams to 25. thus the operators of four score machines saved the state more than 3,000 yuan per year.

members of the sewing and mending workshop often go to drilling sites to repair shoes and mend clothes for the workers on the spot. they noticed that workers on the oil derricks were hampered by the fur coats they had been issued, yet would be too cold if they wore cotton padded jackets. so the sewing and mending workshop fashioned fur vests out of worn-out fur hats and added a high collar to one kind of padded jacket the drillers wear to prevent their necks from being splashed by mud.

"what we do might seem the most ordinary kind of work," said lu feng-chen, a leader of the workshop. "but we link everything we do with building socialism and serving the people. that gives our work real significance and we derive great satisfaction from doing it."

as the oilfield has been expanded, so has the sewing and mending workshop. it began in two abandoned cow sheds. today it is housed in five rooms and has 150 sewing machines. working conditions have been greatly improved.

in the past decade and so, many oil workers have left taching one group after another to work at opening new oilfields in other parts of the country. those whose wives work in the sewing and mending workshop go along to continue their needed work at other places. present members of the workshop are now mainly newcomers. but the workshop keeps to its tradition of hard struggle. lu feng-chen said: "particular workers may come and go, but we are determined to maintain the revolutionary spirit of the workshop from generation to generation."

EXPORT COMMODITIES FAIR

Kwangchow Fair Shows Excellent Situation in China's Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 7, 1976)

eighteen hundred kinds of grain, edible oils and foodstuff and over 3,000 kinds of local and animal products are on display at the current session of the export commodities fair in kwangchow. seven national models in agriculture are also on show. the exhibits reflect the prosperity of china's agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and sideline production.

guided by chairman mao's principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", the targets for grain production set in china's fourth five-year plan (1971-1975) were fulfilled one year in advance. output of cotton, oil-bearing and sugar crops, hemp, tea and tobacco and fish catches and the number of livestock showed remarkable increases in the five years. output of wheat, barley and early rice set new records this year. a good autumn harvest is in sight.

china's agriculture, first of all, is aimed at meeting the needs of national construction and the rising living standards of the eight hundred million people. at the same time, the amount of farm products for export has increased steadily.

china's farm produce and animal products are on sale in more than 100 countries and regions. more than 5,000 varieties of grain and oil-bearing crops are on the export list. the annual amount of exports of cereals, edible oils and foodstuff is now more than double that of 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the excellent situation in china's agriculture has been brought about by the deep-going movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. on behalf of the party central committee, comrade hua kuo-feng issued the militant call "get the whole party mobilized, go all out to develop agriculture and strive to build up tachai-type counties everywhere" at the national learn-from-tachai conference in september last year. the members and cadres of rural people's communes have since started an upsurge in building up tachai-type counties. more than 300 of the some 2,000 counties in china have become outstanding units in learning from tachai. the achievements of six outstanding counties are on display at the current session of the fair while

most of the outstanding learn-from-tachai units shown at the previous sessions were communes or production brigades.

in building up tachai-type counties, people everywhere are concentrating on farmland improvement projects.

the changes in wuwei county in kansu corridor in northwest china are on display in the exhibition hall "in agriculture, learn from tachai". with the tengri desert lying to the north, this formerly arid county gathered one and a half tons of grain per hectare in 1965. during the cultural revolution the people of the county have transformed nature in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle after tachai's example and steadily improved farming conditions. since 1970 they have moved 160,000,000 cubic metres of earth and stone, sunk 2,800 pump wells and built and expanded three medium-sized reservoirs, thus turning 40,000 hectares -- half the area of the county's farmland -- into fields which ensure stable, high yields irrespective of drought or excessive rain. the county's grain output has been rising every year. in 1975 it was 2.4 times that of 1965. this former grain-deficient county now has surplus grain. in the last four years it has delivered to the state 240,000 tons of grain partly as agricultural tax and partly as the sale of their surplus.

work on farmland improvement projects is going ahead on an unprecedented scale throughout china. hillsides have been transformed into terraced fields and many "man-made plains", i.e. large tracts of terraced fields suitable for mechanized farming, have appeared. large tracts of farmland on vast plains have been rearranged in a checkerboard pattern to ensure stable, high yields free from the menace of excessive rain or drought.

part of the cereals, edible oils and foodstuff on display have come from eight provinces -- shensi, kansu, chinghai, shansi, hopei, shantung, honan and liaoning -- and the ningsia hui autonomous region, in northern china, which used to be low-yielding and grain deficient and are now self-sufficient in grain or have surplus. wheat from tibet, known as the "roof of the world", is also on show. this formerly grain deficient region can now virtually supply its own needs in grain. chairman mao's call issued ten years ago for ending the need to send grain north from the south has begun to materialize.

china was frequented by natural adversities in the last few years. this year, southern china had

unusually long cold spells in spring and northern china had severe spring drought. strong earthquakes occurred in the tangshan area this july. but natural troubles connot stop china's agriculture from advancing. people's communes are bigger in size and have a higher level of public ownership than the agricultural cooperatives. this, plus the large-scale construction of irrigation and other farmland improvement projects since the founding of new china, has greatly reinforced china's capacity to stand up to natural adversities. relying on the superiority of the socialist system, the eight hundred million chinese people tempered by the cultural revolution are striving to wrest good harvests in bad years.

since the start of the cultural revolution in 1966, china's farm machinery industry has made rapid progress. there are now some 1,600 farm machinery plants (excluding county-run maintenance factories) throughout the country and output has increased dozens of times. large numbers of production brigades, communes and counties have mechanized or semi-mechanized plowing, sowing, transplanting, harvesting, threshing, transport, irrigation and drainage and field management. the 40 tractors, seeders, combine harvesters and pumps exhibited at the fair's square were designed and manufactured by factories in various localities. some are suitable for use on plains and others in hilly or mountainous areas. some can be used both in dry and paddy fields or for multiple purposes. many foreign visitors, especially those from the third world countries warmly praised the good performance of these machines after watching their operations. transactions of some of these machines have been brisk at the current fair.

the rich variety of animal products on display reflects the speedy development of animal husbandry since the start of the cultural revolution. the total number of pigs and cattle in the country is much higher than in 1965. by mid-june the number of young animals in chinghai province was 880,000 more than in june last year.

feather and down products are china's traditional export items with over 100 years of history. the exhibits at the current session are of better quality and a greater variety than at previous sessions. mountaineering, hunting and skiing suits with feather and down padding are very popular on both domestic and foreign markets. they are exported from shanghai, fukien, kwangtung, kiangsu, hupeh, hunan and kwangsi, the last four being newly added. production of tea, china's traditional export item, has also developed. apart from improving

old tea plantations many new ones have been added, greatly raising tea output. the tea exhibited at the current fair are from both old and new tea producing areas. tea processing technique has been improved and a new variety of black tea produced in kwangtung, yunnan, kweichow, szechuan, kwangsi and hunan is welcomed by consumers at home and abroad.

the exhibits at the local and animal products hall show that china's vast territory and rich resources provide ample room for the development of farm products and local products. with the development of socialist revolution and construction, the prospects in this field are brighter than ever.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Fruitful Archaeological Work in Sinkiang

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Nov. 7, 1976)

the archaeological workers of various nationalities in sinkiang uighur autonomous region have achieved striking results in their extensive surveys and excavations of historic sites and relics in line with chairman mao's teaching "make the past serve the present".

people of many nationalities have lived in sinkiang, northwest china since ancient times., they have influenced each other and jointly contributed to the development of the culture of the country. a wealth of historic relics provide rich material for research work on the political, economical and cultural development of the region.

since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966, the archaeological workers have found in cooperation with workers, peasants and soldiers 15 ancient sites, excavated ten historic sites and cemeteries (including 341 ancient tombs) and unearthed a large number of relics.

the urumchi museum of the autonomous region has exhibited on different occasions over two thousand relics which included stone artifacts, documents, coins, seals, fabrics of silk, wool, linen and velvet, gold and silver ornaments, and pottery and porcelain, bronze and iron utensils containing food, as well as a large collection of ancient books and records.

copper coins of the han dynasty (206 b.c.-a.d. 220) were found in shihchengtzu of chitai county. official and private documents in the language of the han people, china's major nationality, were uncovered at astana cemetery near turfan of the tang dynasty (a.d. 618-907). the "seal of putei prefecture" in the han language awarded in the tang dynasty was also unearthed in peiting, ancient town of jimsa (the tang dynasty set up military governor's office there in a.d. 702), showing that the central government of different dynasties in china carried out efficient administration in this area.

paintings on silk scrolls, woodcut block prints, frescoes, clay and wooden figurines of dancers and musicians found in sinkiang are similar in style and theme to the paintings and sculptures unearthed in the hinterland of the period from the tsin dynasty down to the tang dynasty (a.d. the second to the ninth century). this shows that since ancient times people of various nationalities in china have widely exchanged cultural and artistic experiences and made attempts to blend and unify it. brocades, embroideries and various kinds of silk such as damask, translucent gauze and plain silk from the han dynasty downward have beautiful motifs and patterns and fine workmanship and still retain their bright colours even to this day. among those unearthed, some came from the hinterland of the country and others were made locally by the people of different nationalities. the design and making of these silk fabrics indicate the extensive contacts among the different nationalities and how they assimilate good features from one another.

products from persia and other countries have been found among the unearthed fabrics. sinkiang, in ancient china, was an important place on the "silk road", a long trade route, that led to the western countries linking china with countries along the shores of the mediterranean and western asia, which also helped promote friendship between the different countries.

before liberation under the reactionary kuomintang rule, sinkiang had neither archaeological institute nor research workers in this field. the multitude of relics and historic sites in the region were plundered and destroyed by imperialists. after liberation, the party and state paid a great deal of attention to archaeological work. a number of archaeological institutions have been set up at all levels in the region and a group of archaeological workers including those of quite a number of minority nationalities have been trained. there are four

times as many archaeological workers as in 1965, the year before the cultural revolution. many part-time archaeological workers have been trained during the cultural revolution. a committee for the preservation of historic relics was established in the region, and organizations for this purpose set up in various prefectures and autonomous prefectures. in the region there are four sites under special state protection and 115 historic sites under special regional protection. ketzur, the famous thousand buddhas grottoes in paicheng county, is one of the treasure troves of buddhist art. the region has set up a special institution to take care of the grottoes.

many books and journals on relics have been compiled and published by the sinkiang multi-national archaeological workers during the cultural revolution. an album of "archaeological finds in sinkiang" published last year contains 220 large pictures of valuable relics and important historic sites. exhibitions on "archaeological finds in sinkiang" and "historic relics in sinkiang" put on show last year were warmly welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers of various nationalities.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

CPC Central Committee Greets Albanian Party of Labor on Its 35th Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 7, 1975)

the central committee of the communist party of china sent a message to the central committee of the albanian party of labour and comrade enver hoxha today extending warmest greetings to the albanian party of labour and the fraternal albanian people on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the a.p.l. the message reads:

with fraternal and comradely militant feelings, we extend warmest greetings to the albanian communists and other people on their splendid festival -- the 35th anniversary of the founding of the glorious a.p.l.

in the past 35 years the a.p.l. headed by comrade enver hoxha has integrated the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of the albanian revolution and led the albanian people to advance steadily from victories to new victories.

under the leadership of the a.p.l., the albanian people defeated the german and italian fascist aggressors with revolutionary war, overthrew the rule of the albanian reactionary classes, established the dictatorship of the proletariat and ushered in a new era in the history of albania.

under the leadership of the a.p.l., the albanian people have achieved brilliant successes both in the fierce struggle against the domestic and external class enemies and in the cause of socialist revolution and construction. socialist albania is becoming more and more prosperous daily and the dictatorship of the proletariat is more consolidated.

under the leadership of the a.p.l., the albanian people are firmly opposed to imperialism, social-imperialism and modern revisionism and give positive support to the revolutionary struggle of the marxist-leninists and people of all countries, manifesting the lofty spirit of proletarian internationalism.

the albanian people rallying closely round the central committee of their party are continuing to advance in big strides. we are firmly convinced that inspired by the 7th congress of the a.p.l., the fraternal albanian people will definitely score greater victories on all fronts of socialist revolution and construction.

the two parties and peoples of china and albania are long-tested revolutionary comrades-in-arms. we are linked closely together by marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, the c.p.c. and the chinese people will, as always, render mutual support, fight shoulder to shoulder and advance hand in hand with you in the great cause of socialist revolution and construction and in the common struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and modern revisionism.

China-Albania Commune Celebrates Anniversary of Founding of Albanian Party of Labor

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 7, 1976)

the china-albania friendship people's commune on the outskirts of peking held a meeting today to warmly celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the albanian party of labour.

musin kroi, charge d'affaires a.i. of the albanian embassy in peking, and embassy officials attended the meeting.

the albanian comrades-in-arms were warmly welcomed upon their arrival by chang shih-ta, secretary of the commune party committee and chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, shih huang, a leading member of the foreign affairs office of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and commune members.

chang shih-ta and musin kroi spoke at the meeting, which was filled with an atmosphere of unity and friendship.

chang shih-ta extended warm congratulations on the occasions of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the albanian party of labour and the victorious convocation of the party's seventh national congress.

he paid tribute to the valuable contributions which the albanian party of labour had made under the leadership of comrade enver hoxha over a long period of time to the international communist movement and the revolutionary cause of the people in the world by persisting in marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and daring to struggle in defiance of brute forces.

speaking of the revolutionary friendship between the parties and peoples of china and albania, he said: "we feel proud of the fact that our china-albania friendship people's commune is linked with the heroic name, albania. all the members of our commune pledge to be fighters working for the strengthening of the china-albania friendship so that the flower of this friendship will blossom more luxuriantly."

musin kroi pointed out that the founding of the albanian party of labour laid an indestructible foundation for the building of a new society, a socialist society, in albania. he said: the seventh national congress of the albanian party of labour which was convened recently sets forth a new fighting programme and future tasks for us. under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, we are determined to fulfil the various fighting tasks the party sets in the spirit of self-reliance.

he said: the fraternal friendship, militant unity and relations of mutual assistance and cooperation between the parties and peoples of albania and china have been forged in the fierce struggle against imperialism and revisionism and against hegemonism pursued by the two superpowers of the united states and the soviet union and in the struggle for the victory of marxism-leninism and the cause of world revolution. he said that the albanian party of labour and people are determined to further strengthen their friendship and unity with the chinese communist party and people.

after the meeting the chinese and albanian comrades together saw an albanian colour feature film "early spring".

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng Greets Comrade Enver Hoxha

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 8, 1976)

comrade hua kuo-feng, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, today sent a message to comrade enver hoxha, warmly congratulating him on his re-election as first secretary of the central committee of the party of labour of albania. the message reads:

on the occasion of your re-election as first secretary of the central committee of the party of labour of albania, i, on behalf of the central committee of the communist party of china, all members of the communist party of china and the chinese people, extend to you warm congratulations.

may the heroic albanian people, under the leadership of the party of labour of albania headed by you, achieve new and still greater successes in the cause of socialist revolution and construction.

may the fraternal friendship and militant unity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and albania based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism be consolidated and developed steadily.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Communist Federation of Britain (M-L) Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 7, 1976)

the executive committee of the communist federation of britain (marxist-leninist), sent a message on november 1 to the central committee of the communist party of china, warmly welcoming the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

with greatest pleasure the national committee of the communist federation of britain (marxist-leninist) passed the following resolution on 30th october 1976.

"the national committee of the communist federation of britain (marxist-leninist) hails the great victory of the working class and people of china in smashing the plot of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan, and warmly welcomes the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china."

Chinese Residents in Britain Celebrate Hua Kuo-feng's Appointment as CPC Central Committee Chairman

(NCNA-English London, Nov. 7, 1976)

more than 500 representatives of the patriotic chinese residents in britain held a meeting here this afternoon in warm celebration of comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, and in warm celebration of the great victory scored by the party central committee in shattering the scheme of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan.

a big portrait of the great leader and teacher chairman mao and the national flag of the people's republic of china were hung over the rostrum.

chinese ambassador to britain sung chih-kuang attended the meeting.

the meeting started amidst the strains of the national anthem of the people's republic of china and "the east is red". representatives of chinese residents in britain and chinese women residents in london area spoke at the meeting in warm support for comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee. they also indignantly condemned the towering crimes of the anti-party clique of wang-chang-chiang-yao to usurp the party and state power, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

chang ho-ping, vice-chairman of the chinese societies in britain, said in his speech, "we overseas chinese in britain resolutely support the october 7, 1976, resolution of the central committee of the communist party of china on the appointment of premier hua kuo-feng as chairman of the central committee of

the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee. this was the wise arrangements made by the great leader chairman mao tsetung before he passed away. this represents the common aspiration of the entire chinese people including us overseas chinese in britain, and constitutes a heavy blow to all class enemies both at home and abroad."

he added, "the party central committee headed by hua kuo-feng has won the whole-hearted affection and warm support of the 800 million people of china, including us overseas chinese. the practice of struggle proves what a wise decision chairman mao made before he passed away. the cause of chairman mao has a worthy successor and will surely thrive. we are exultantly elated at the fact that the communist party of china and the people's republic of china once again have a leader of their own in chairman hua kuo-feng. we have full confidence in the party central committee headed by him."

he noted, "after the passing of chairman mao and at the critical moment of the chinese revolution, the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng took resolute measures to expose the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan, thus saving the chinese revolution and the communist party of china, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in china and enabling the chinese people to continue their victorious advance along the course charted by chairman mao."

he said indignantly, "the 'gang of four', a bane to the country and the people, committed heinous crimes. they are the common sworn enemies of the whole chinese people including us overseas chinese. indeed they are guilty beyond forgiveness and their crimes deserve more than death. if their anti-party schemes worked, the party would turn revisionist, the state would change colour, the broad masses of the chinese working people would suffer again and the numerous overseas chinese would again turn into overseas orphans. such a history should never be allowed to repeat."

amid warm applause, the meeting adopted a messages of greetings from the overseas chinese in britain to chairman hua kuo-feng and the central committee of the communist party of china.

Forum on Chairman Mao's Life Held in London

(NCNA-English London, Nov. 7, 1976)

under the joint sponsorship of the society for anglo-chinese understanding and patriotic overseas chinese in britain, a forum on chairman mao's life was held here yesterday afternoon to pay tribute to the immense contributions made by the great leader chairman mao to marxism-leninism and the chinese revolution.

in the hall where the forum was held was a huge portrait of the great leader chairman mao. photos depicting chairman mao's life were on display in the hall.

more than 700 people attended the forum which was presided over by felix greene, chairman of the society for anglo-chinese understanding. woman writer han suyin gave a lecture on chairman mao's revolutionary life. g. perry, vice-chairman of the society, also spoke.

han suyin said in her lecture that chairman mao outstandingly inherited, defended and developed marxism-leninism, integrated it with the practice of the chinese revolution and led the chinese people from victory to victory in their revolution. in the struggles between the two lines in the history of the chinese revolution, chairman mao was from the very beginning the leader representing the correct line. he defeated the revisionist lines pursued by chen tu-hsiu, chang kuo-tao, wang ming, liu shao-chi, lin piao and others, ensuring the triumphant advance of the chinese revolution.

han suyin continued that under the leadership of the central committee of the communist party of china headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, the chinese people have of late begun to expose and criticize the counter-revolutionary criminal activities of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan. this is of great significance to assuring the continued advance of china along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

she pointed out that while loudly shouting revolutionary slogans, the "gang of four" are in fact sham revolutionaries seeking their own interests. they, like chang kuo-tao, wang ming and their like, tried to split the party and undermine chairman mao's revolutionary line.

she also conspicuously exposed chiang ching's ambition to become chairman of the party's central committee. she pointed out that the "gang of four" is extremely isolated in china and it is quite natural that it is spurned by the 800 million chinese people. she expressed the conviction that after exposing the gang, the chinese people are sure to march in bold strides forward along chairman mao's revolutionary line. her speech was warmly applaused by the audience.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

New Cameroon Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Vice Chairman Yao Lien-wei

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 8, 1976)

jean baptiste beleoken, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the united republic of cameroon to the people's republic of china, presented his credentials to yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, here this afternoon.

ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and lo hsu, deputy director of the department of african affairs, and fu shun-ho, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry, were present on the occasion.

diplomatic officials of the cameroon embassy here were also present.

CHINA AND IRAQ

China, Iraq Sign Minutes of Talks on
Construction of Baghdad Sports Hall

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Nov. 7, 1976)

china and iraq today signed here the minutes of their joint talks on the construction of the baghdad sports hall.

the minutes were signed by tien teh-lin, leader of the chinese gymnasium investigation team, and amir ismail hakki, general director of sports of the iraqi ministry of youth.

commenting on the event, both sides expressed wishes for the further development of friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of china and iraq.

the minutes of the talks, which are included in an economic and technical agreement between china and iraq, endorse that china will undertake the construction of the baghdad sports hall.

CHINA AND ITALY

Party of Socialist Revolution of Italy
Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 7, 1976)

vincenzo calo, general secretary of the central committee of the party of socialist revolution of italy, sent a message on october 28 to comrade hua kuo-feng, warmly congratulating him on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the party central committee military commission. the message reads:

we extend to you our fraternal congratulations and greet with great revolutionary enthusiasm your appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china on the basis of the resolution of october 7 of the central committee of the communist party of china.

the communist party of china, under your leadership, has defeated the scheme of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan which attempted to usurp the party

and state power. this victory of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line has enabled the communist party of china, the people's republic of china and your people of all nationalities to go a step forward on the road of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, strengthening proletarian internationalism and socialism and leading to communism.

with revolutionary steadfastness and revolutionary zeal, the chinese working class, peasants, soldiers and people of all nationalities actively endorse and support the resolution of october 7 of the central committee of the communist party of china. this is an example of the correct way of political struggle defended by the communist party of china and constitutes a serious warning to all those who attempt to attack china or subvert its dictatorship of the proletariat, it is an invincible force.

your victory is also ours. it is a victory of the party of socialist revolution, the italian proletariat and the world revolutionary people. they all accept socialist china as the fortress of the world revolution, the liberation cause of the oppressed people and peace. however, peace is in grave danger because of the conflict between the two imperialist superpowers, the soviet union and the united states.

the party of socialist revolution of italy reaffirms that she agrees completely with the general line on international policy laid down by chairman mao and defended by the central committee of the communist party of china under your leadership. the general line calls upon the people of all countries to get mobilized and oppose the danger of aggression and hegemonism incurred by the two superpowers, particularly the frenzied acts of military aggression and expansionism committed by soviet social-imperialism in the mediterranean and europe. acting upon this general line and proletarian internationalism, the party of socialist revolution of italy stands on the side of the great and glorious communist party of china.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Vice Premier Ku Mu Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 8, 1976)

ku mu, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with kaheita okasaki, and other japanese friends now visiting peking.

among those present on the occasion were wang yao-ting, chairman, and li yung-ting, vice-chairman, of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and hsi yeh-sheng, department director of the ministry of foreign trade.

kaheita okasaki and his party will shortly leave peking for home.

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Japanese Worker Activists' Delegation from Hokkaido

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 8, 1976)

wu kuei-hsien, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the japanese worker activists' delegation from hokkaido led by mitsuyoshi sasaki, with mizunori niizuma as its secretary general.

on hand were chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and chu liang, leading member of a department concerned.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Malaysian Economic Mission Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 7, 1976)

the malaysian economic mission led by datuk musa hitam, minister of primary industries, left here for home by air today at the end of its friendly visit to china.

it was seen off at the airport by minister of foreign trade li chiang and department director from the ministry hsi yeh-sheng.

on hand was malaysian ambassador to china datuk hashim bin sultan.

while in china, the malaysian economic mission visited factories and places of historical interest in peking and the china export commodities fair and a people's commune in kwangchow.

CHINA AND RHODESIA

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article: Brutal Provocation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 7, 1976)

the "people's daily" today carries a commentator's article entitled "brutal provocation". the article reads:

the troops of the racist rhodesian regime, using tanks, aircraft and guns, staged a large-scale encroachment on mozambique on november 1, killing and wounding a large number of mozambican people and zimbabwean freedom fighters. this was a fresh bloody crime committed by the reactionary smith regime against the mozambican and zimbabwean people. the mozambican army carried out a courageous counter-attack against the brutal military provocation of the reactionary rhodesian authorities, dealing a heavy blow at the aggressor troops. the reactionary deed of the racist rhodesian regime has aroused utmost indignation among and vehement condemnation by the african countries and people. the chinese people firmly stand by the side of the african people and support the mozambican people in their just struggle against aggression.

since the beginning of this year, the racist smith regime, while intensifying its repression of the zimbabwean people, has resorted to repeated armed provocations, threats and intimidations against mozambique and other african countries in order to maintain its tottering reactionary rule and prevent the african countries from supporting the zimbabwean people in their just struggle for national liberation. all this proves that the pratings of the vorster regime in south africa and the smith regime in rhodesia about "good neighbourhood" and "friendship" with african countries and about the settlement of the question of southern africa through "peaceful negotiations" are nothing but deceitful lies. no matter how they disguise themselves and alter their tactics, the white racists will never depart from their stand. knives in hand, they invariably resort to counter-revolutionary military suppression as a means to rule the african people. to eliminate what can be eliminated and to get ready to eliminate later on what cannot be eliminated for the time being -- this is their principle in dealing with the armed forces of the revolutionary people. therefore, the revolutionary people must adopt the principle of tit-for-tat struggle, fight the enemy's counter-revolutionary dual tactics with the revolutionary dual tactics, put themselves on the footing of readiness to fight, and overthrow the reactionary rule with revolutionary armed forces in striving for national independence and liberation. the practice of struggle repeatedly tells people that the reactionary nature of the racist smith regime, like that of all reactionaries, will never change. just as it will never lay down its knife and at once become buddha, so it will never offer "independence" on a silver platter to the oppressed nations and oppressed people. perseverance in armed struggle alone is the fundamental way for the oppressed nations and oppressed people to win national independence and liberation. this truth has won the profound appreciation of the zimbabwean and other african people through their first-hand experience. just as a leader of the zimbabwean liberation movement put it, "armed struggle is the only way" for the zimbabwean people to win freedom and independence.

at present, the flames of the armed struggle waged by the zimbabwean people are raging. the struggle of the namibian people for national independence is developing steadily. the struggle of the azanian people against the racist rule is gaining momentum. the vigorous upsurge in the struggle of the people in southern africa has shaken at the root the reactionary rule of the racist vorster and smith regimes. what merits attention in this excellent situation is the fact that, in order to contend

for world hegemony with the other superpower, soviet social-imperialism, the self-styled "natural ally" of the african people, is using the signboard of "combating racism" and "supporting armed struggles" and having recourse to the base means by which it committed aggression against angola in a vain attempt to further infiltrate into southern africa, expand its sphere of influence there and bring the national-liberation struggle there within the orbit of its contention for world hegemony. therefore, it is a matter of extremely great and practical importance for the people in southern africa to keep on guard against the manoeuvres of soviet social-imperialism.

the mozambican and zimbabwean peoples are heroic peoples. no racist armed invasion or bloody suppression can frighten them into submission, nor can the intrigues and schemes of the imperialists, those of the social-imperialists in particular, deceive them. all this can only arouse fiercer resistance from the people in southern africa. the african people will surely take their destiny into their own hands. no matter how many difficulties and obstacles may lie on their road of advance, final victory belongs to the people of mozambique, zimbabwe and africa as a whole.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Comrade Chi Teng-kuei Meets and Fetes
Romanian Government Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English · Peking, Nov. 7, 1976)

chi teng-kuei, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, this evening met and feted the romanian government economic delegation led by paul niculescu, member of the executive political committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-premier of the romanian government. he had a cordial and friendly talk with the romanian guests.

present on the occasion was romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu.

also present were vice-foreign minister yu chan and vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh.

the delegation arrived in peking today on its way to viet nam.

CHINA AND RWANDA

NPC Vice Chairman Yao Lien-wei Meets Rwandan Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 8, 1976)

yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this morning with a delegation of the national revolutionary movement for development of rwanda led by bonaventure habimana, general secretary of the national revolutionary movement for development.

rwandan ambassador to china nyandwi tharcisse was present on the occasion.

also present were ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, ho kung-kai, director of the department of african affairs, and fu shun-ho, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

the rwandan delegation arrived in peking on november 5 en route home from a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Ambassador to China Gives Banquet on Occasion of Sri Lanka Navy Commander's Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 7, 1976)

r.l.a.i. karannagoda, sri lanka ambassador to china, gave a banquet at the embassy here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china by rear admiral don basil goonesekera, commander of the navy of sri lanka, and his wife.

guests at the banquet were hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence and commander of the navy of the chinese people's liberation army, wang wan-lin, deputy commander of the navy, and yang kuo-yu, chief of staff of the navy headquarters.

rear admiral goonesekera and his wife and officials of the sri lanka embassy were present.

the banquet was filled with a warm atmosphere of friendship. hosts and guests drank toasts to the further growth of the sincere friendship between the peoples and armies of china and sri lanka.

yesterday evening, the cultural troupe of the p.l.a. navy political department gave a performance of songs and dances to warmly welcome the distinguished sri lanka guests.

CHINA AND US

US October League (M-L) Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 7, 1976)

the central committee of the u.s. october league (marxist-leninist) sent a message on october 12 to comrade hua kuo-feng, congratulating him on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

we extend greetings of the october league (marxist-leninist) on the appointment of a new chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party. firmly rooted among the masses of the laboring people and upholding marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, the revolutionary advance of the chinese communist party will continue. we express our confidence in the bright future of socialism and solidarity with the chinese communist party in shouldering the tasks ahead.

US Congressional Delegation Arrives in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 8, 1976)

the u.s. congressional delegation with carl curtis, republican senator, as its leader and birch bayh, democratic senator, as its deputy leader arrived in shanghai by air this morning for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by deputy secretary-general of the host organization kang tai-sha and a leading member of the office in charge of foreign affairs of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

it will leave shanghai tomorrow to visit nanking and yangchou.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Chinese Soil Observation Team Concludes Visit to Vietnam

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Nov. 7, 1976)

the chinese soil observation team headed by hsi cheng-fan left here for home today after a friendly visit to viet nam.

the team arrived here on october 11 in accordance with the plan on scientific cooperation between china and viet nam for 1975-1977. nghiem xuan yem, vietnamese minister in charge of agricultural scientific technique, received and had a cordial conversation with the chinese guests on november 3.

the chinese soil observers had an academic discussion with vietnamese scientific workers during the visit.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

November 18, 1976 No. 6222

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* NATIONAL *
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"GANG OF FOUR" AND THE FILM "PIONEERS"

Two Different Eras, the Same Features

- from Ti K'e's sinister essay to the strangulation of Pioneers by the "gang of four"

by

the mass criticism group of the Ministry of Education

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 4, 1976)

History often would repeat itself, and of course always under new conditions.

When Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, the damned tactician of the "gang of four" and the literary rascal in the political field, played the part of the trumpeter of Wang Ming's Right-capitulationist line in the 30's, he once wrote a sinister essay entitled "We Must Make Self-Criticism" under the pseudonym Ti K'e to censure August in the Countryside and viciously vilify and attack the great Lu Hsün. Now this incident is known to everyone. In the 70's, after a lapse of 40 years, the "gang of four" who had wormed their way into the core of the revolutionary ranks and usurped high positions again staged a farce very much similar to the one in the 30's in literary and art circles. This was the willful strangling of the film Pioneers by the "gang of four," the arch careerist and conspirator Chiang Ch'ing in particular. These two incidents took place at different times and in different places, and were different in contents, but the tactics employed in these two farces and their aims were amazingly similar. From their repulsive performances which showed the same features in two different eras, we can see the despicable and hateful reactionary essence of these representatives of the bourgoeisie--"counter-revolutionaries who pretend to be revolutionaries."

After the "September 18" incident, in view of the grave national crisis, outcries for "national salvation" ran high. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, the armed struggle waged by the people of the Northeast against the Japanese aggressors spread like a storm, and the people of the whole country were aroused and encouraged. At this moment, August in the Countryside, which reflected this struggle, was published.

Lu Hsün did a good deal of work in warm support of this new novel. He personally wrote a preface for August in the Countryside and recommended it to the readers as a book "detrimental" to the aggressors who tried to subjugate the Chinese nation mentally. This showed his great revolutionary aspiration as a Marxist in "hastening the emergence of the new and making every effort to repudiate and attack old things that are detrimental to the new," ("My Relationship with Yu Szu" in Collection of Three Leisures) and also his persistence in maintaining the militant stand of putting the political criterion of the proletariat above all else in literary criticism.

Therefore, no sooner the sinister essay by Ti K'ei, or Chang Ch'un-ch'iao appeared, it was at once dealt a telling blow by Lu Hsün who was sick. Lu Hsün pungently pointed out that Ti K'e was in essence "fawning on" the Kuomintang reactionaries and "disarming" others on their behalf. Lu Hsün held that due to the needs of class struggle and national struggle at that time, "when we have javelins, we must use them, and there is no need to wait for the tanks and incendiary bombs which are under construction or are about to be built."

Toward Ti K'e's charge that August in the Countryside was "not truthful in part" and his high-sounding assertion that the author "should not have returned from the Northeast so soon" and that "he is still required to learn a long time, and if he waits until he has enriched himself, this book would be much better," Lu Hsün sternly pointed out: "This is tantamount to advocating that "we might as well break our spears since the tanks are coming or will soon be coming." ("The Foreign Concession in March" in The Last Collection of Essays Written in a Garret in the Quasi-Concession)

By the 70's, the film Pioneers produced by the joint effort of the revolutionay movie workers and petroleum workers took the life of heated struggle on the petroleum front as its theme. Through molding the heroic model Chou T'ing-shan, it deeply reflected the heroic deeds of the working class of Tach'ing in starting a great enterprise for the socialist motherland through hard struggle and self-reliance under the leadership of the Party and the guidance of the invincible Mao Tsetung thought, thus chanting inspiring revolutionary songs of triumph for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The showing of this film greatly heightened the morale of the revolutionary people and dampened the arrogance of the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries. It was a resplendent fragrant flower among works of literature and art created during the great proletarian cultural revolution, a rich fruit of victory in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, and was warmly welcomed by the broad masses of the people.

However, the "gang of four" devised all ways and means to strangle this fresh flower on the literary and art front. Especially so was Chiang Ch'ing, who advertised herself as a "brave standard-bearer" in the revolution in literature and art. Just like what Ti K'e or Chang Ch'un-ch'iao did in those years, she outrageously declared that Pioneers "has serious problems both politically and artistically." She queried: "Who is eulogized?" She ordered that "the background must be investigated" and that "articles of critiqism must be written." They even used the part of power they had usurped from the Party and the state to order an immediate halt to the showing and broadcast of Pioneers, to the printing of copies, and to the distribution of it abroad. When Yao Wen-yüan, another clown of the "gang of four," saw in the newspaper half a page of stills from Pioneers, he flew into a rage and queried: "Who has authorized their publication?"

In those years, Lu Hsün severely denounced Ti K'e in his essay "The Foreign Concession in March" that his "vaguely shaking his head can do more harm to his opponent than listing ten major charges." This time, the anti-Party "gang of four" finally cooked up with painstaking efforts "ten major charges," which were logically confused and self-contradictory, against Pioneers. Compared with the few weak outcries made by Ti K'e in those years, they made a more impressive display of power this time. For a time, their counter-revolutionary arrogance in literary and art circles resembled the "dark clouds hanging low over the city which is on the verge of crumbling." It appeared that the fascist dictatorship of the "gang of four" in the sphere of literature and art would last. On this occasion the strangling of revolutionary literature and art was for "fawning on" or "surrendering arms to" the enemy, as we exposed by Lu Hsün in those years. Naturally it was the class enemies at home and abroad who were the happiest about the strangling of revolutionary literature and art like Pioneers. This was their first common point.

Second, after the strangling, they still tried to cover up the heinous countenance of hangmen and pretended to be good people.

After Chang Ch'un-ch'iao was sharply rebuked by Lu Hsün in those years, he was panic-stricken for a time out of the fear that his counter-revolutionary features would henceforth be exposed in broad daylight. Terrified, he wrote a letter to Lu Hsün, shamelessly professing that he "meant well." He claimed that he was "concerned" with the author of August in the Countryside. and it was only because he "loved him so much that some of his words went too far." Meanwhile, he also revealed his atrocious features by ferociously demanding an explanation from Lu Hsün: "Esteemed and beloved sir, do you mean that we should stop building tanks when we have javelins? And granted that we are not going to build tanks, should we not study and try to improve the javelins after they are made?" How vicious was the incrimination concealed behind these appealing words!

The disgusting performance of the "gang of four" on the question of Pioneers was just the same. But after all dark clouds cannot shade the sun. Not long after they strangled Pioneers, our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao discerned everything. He transmitted to the lower

levels the directive concerning Pioneers, thus thoroughly exposing the ugly performances of the "gang of four" in depending on clubbing and branding people for a living, and voicing utmost concern and warmest support for the broad masses of people and the writers and artists.

The crimes of the "gang of four" in betraying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and trampling underfoot Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on the question of Pioneers could no longer be concealed in the face of Chairman Mao's directive. But this counter-revolutionary sinister gang acquired long ago the counter-revolutionary experience of Ti K'e of the 30's. For the purpose of concealing themselves, besides sealing off Chairman Mao's directives with all ways and means, they once again disguised themselves as "good people." Two months after Chairman Mao issued his instruction, Chiang Ch'ing audaciously denied on a certain occasion her crimes in strangling Pioneers, and professed to the scenarists of Pioneers that she "pointed out the shortcomings of Pioneers" out of "good intentions" and "love," with "the hope that this film could be improved." Look, her acts and words were almost identical with those of Ti K'e or Chang Ch'un-ch'iao in those years! Of course, she also vainly hoped that in so doing her counter-revolutionary design in strangling the film Pioneers would not be brought to light. Unfortunately all counter-revolutionaries who oppose the revolution invariably show the cloven hoof.

Third, after the strangling plot failed, they vainly attempted to gild themselves by grabbing the achievements of others. For the sake of showing that he did not intend to "break the javelins" but was a devout worshipper of "tanks," Ti K'e also called on the author of August in the Countryside to "rewrite" the novel or use the material in August in the Countryside to write "another novel." The arch careerist and conspirator Chiang Ch'ing, imitating the old tricks of her damned tactician in the 30's, also called on the scenarists of Pioneers to "write a new version of Pioneers," and expressed her intention of "personally" leading them to "shoot a new version of the film."

We have no idea how Ti K'e wanted the author of August in the Countryside to rewrite the novel or write another novel. According to what he said in his letter to Lu Hsün, he had "many ideas to tell" that author. But as viewed from Ti K'e's reactionary stand in stubbornly upholding "literature for national defense" and his attitude toward the work of "establishing literature for national defense" in the course of "calling for the practice of self-criticism," as well as from the representative work of "literature for national defense"--Sai Chin Hua, we can well imagine what the "many ideas" of Mr. Ti K'e would be.

Chiang Ch'ing wanted the scenarists to write "a new version Pioneers." In what context would it be "new"? We have no idea of this for the time being, but it must be distinctly different from the version of Pioneers for which she had given the verdict of "having serious problems both politically and artistically." Did she query who was eulogized by Pioneers? The film clearly tells us that it eulogizes the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and the red banner of Tach'ing put up by Chairman Mao himself. She censured the film Pioneers for portraying "actual persons and events" in a disguised form. The film also clearly tells us

that this heroic image of Chou T'ing-shan serves to remind people of the steel-willed fighter of the Chinese working class--the heroic Iron Man Wang, and of the incarnation of the many heroic people who keep the sun and moon at heart, have a spirit so vigorous that it affects even the mountains and rivers, and fight on the forefront of the three revolutionary movements in the age of socialism. Chiang Ch'ing and company negated this version of Pioneers. Isn't this precisely opposition to the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, Mao Tsetung thought and the red banner of Tach'ing? Chiang Ch'ing wanted to shoot a "new version of Pioneers" with an ulterior object in view. She and the "gang of four" vainly attempted to create public opinion for their counter-revolutionary plot to oppose Chairman Mao and the Party, usurp leadership in the Party and seize power through the re-shooting of Pioneers. In this connection, the mind of Szuma Chao is now obvious to every man in the street.

First, they wanted to strangle it; second, they wanted to pretend to be kind-hearted; third, they wanted to make it serve them. This was the triology adopted by the Ti K'es in those bygone years and the "gang of four" of today toward new works helpful to the people's struggle and the cause of revolution; it was also the counter-revolutionary double-dealing tactics habitually used by them out of their counter-revolutionary designs.

By toying with plots and intrigues, this gang of "counter-revolutionaries who pretended to be revolutionaries" wormed their way right into the heart of the revolutionary ranks. Although the "gang of four" formed by them were unruly and haughty, swaggered like a conquering hero and lorded it over others for a time, yet under the sunshine of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, they have finally revealed their true identity. They have been brought to light by the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and become dog's dung spurned by mankind. From the repetition of history, the revolutionary people can learn to discern the "counter-revolutionaries who pretend to be revolutionaries," distinguish between the genuine and sham Marxists, and raise their ability to fight against the bourgeoisie inside the Party.

* * *

LANGUAGE REFORM

Carry Out Properly the Work of Reforming the Written Language Under the Leadership of Chairman Hua and the CCP Central Committee

by

Committee for the Reform of the Chinese Written Language

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 5, 1976)

With boundless joy and great excitement we most enthusiastically celebrate the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the CCP Central Committee and Chairman of its Military Commission. We enthusiastically hail that there is a successor to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao and that our Party again has its own leader. We enthusiastically celebrate the great victory in smashing the plot of the anti-Party "gang of four," made up of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan, to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power.

The appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the CCP Central Committee and Chairman of its Military Commission and the elimination of the greatest scourge hidden inside the Party--the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan, are wise and brilliant decisions made by the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao before his death. The rapid realization of these wise and brilliant decisions of Chairman Mao which guaranteed the victorious advance of our Party and state along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is of immense immediate importance and far-reaching historical significance.

When our great leader and teacher was still alive, he clearly discerned the plot of the "gang of four" in vainly attempting to usurp leadership in the Party, seize power and restore capitalism. Chairman Mao pointed out: "Chiang Ch'ing has wild ambitions. She wants Wang Hung-wen to be Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and herself to become Chairman of the Party Central Committee." These words of Chairman Mao's have incisely exposed and criticized the sinister aim of the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan.

For a long time, the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan had established their own system inside the Party, gone their own way and frenziedly carried out sinister activities to usurp supreme power in the Party and the state. They refused to listen to the advice of Chairman Mao, willfully tampered with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and Chairman Mao's instructions and pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line under the banner of Marxism. They worshipped things foreign, fawned on foreigners, maintained illicit contacts with foreign countries, flagrantly practiced capitulationism and national betrayal and opposed and sabotaged Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and

policies on a series of domestic and international questions. They opposed our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and our respected and beloved Premier Chou En-lai. After Chairman Mao passed away, they vainly attempted to overthrow the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, usurp leadership in the Party and seize power, topple the dictatorship of the proletariat, and restore capitalism. The crimes of the "gang of four" are heinous in the extreme, and they are mortal enemies of the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country.

The "gang of four" also interfered with and sabotaged the work of reforming the written language in China. Since liberation, and especially after the great proletarian cultural revolution, definite achievements have been scored in the work of reforming the written language in China under the earnest concern of Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee. In the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers have become increasingly aware of the necessity of completely reforming the Chinese characters. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings and proceeding from what was useful to immediate application, they actively took action to simplify the Chinese characters.

However, Chiang Ch'ing, this counter-revolutionary careerist and conspirator, was mortally afraid of the excellent situation appearing on the language reform front in China, and in her eyes, everything was simply in a mess. She viciously cried: "At present, there are many simplified characters which we do not know. We have become the illiterate."

Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the Party and unrepentant capitalist-roaders still on the capitalist road. In their exalted position divorced from the workers, peasants and soldiers, how could the "gang of four" understand the positive role played by the simplified characters prevalent among the people in the socialist revolution and construction?

For the sake of more properly studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and serving the socialist revolution and construction, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers have an urgent need to simplify the block Chinese characters, and they have already set out to reform them. Chairman Mao correctly pointed out long ago: "The written language must be reformed, and it is necessary to take the orientation of phonetic spelling in common with the written languages of the world." He also pointed out the necessity of simplifying the Chinese characters before the realization of phoneticization to facilitate present application. This is an inevitable historical development, is a necessity for the rapid development of the cause of socialist revolution and construction in China, and is consistent with the basic interests of the broad masses of the people.

The fact that Chiang Ch'ing so viciously slandered the revolutionary enthusiasm of the broad masses of the people for simplifying the Chinese characters fully shows that her stand is sharply antagonistic to that of the workers, peasants and soldiers. Her motive in opposing the simplified characters is to oppose the studying and mastering of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers.

The "gang of four" are the mortal enemies of the workers, peasants and soldiers. The crimes of the "gang of four" in opposing the work of reforming the written language once again show that the language reform battlefront is also not calm and unruffled but is fraught with the violent struggle between the two classes and the two lines. To carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and carry out the work of reforming the written language, we must persistently take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the basic line of the Party, and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We firmly believe that under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, and through the struggle to smash the anti-Party "gang of four," a new situation will appear in the work of reforming the written language in China.

At the time of celebrating the great historic victory scored by our Party, we are determined to rally most closely round the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, obey the orders of the CCP Central Committee in all actions, whip up a new upsurge in studying the works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao, thoroughly expose the monstrous crimes of the anti-Party "gang of four," deeply criticize their counter-revolutionary revisionist line and eliminate their pernicious influence, and consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the great cultural revolution. We must implement Chairman Mao's series of instructions on reforming the written language, and under the leadership of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, rely on the workers, peasants and soldiers to carry out properly the work of reforming the written language, and contribute all our efforts toward building China into a modern socialist power at an early date.

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Firmly Bear in Mind Chairman Mao's Teachings and Speed Up the Reform of Chinese Characters

by

Hu Shuang-pao (胡双宝)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 6, 1976)

Our great leader and teacher has left us forever. While mourning with deep grief the passing away of Chairman Mao, we must in firm response to the call of the CCP Central Committee, turn our grief into strength, energetically study Mao Tsetung thought, thoroughly criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing, beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, resolutely implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy, and speed up the reform of Chinese characters.

Chairman Mao always attached great importance to the work of reforming the written language in China. He not only indicated the orientation for the work of reforming the written language, but also laid down the general and specific policies. The achievements in the work of reforming the written language have all been obtained under the earnest concern of Chairman Mao and the guidance of his revolutionary line. We must carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and continue to push forward the work of reforming the written language so that it may serve the people of the whole country and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

As early as in 1940, Chairman Mao already pointed out: "Written Chinese must be reformed given the requisite conditions." In 1951, Chairman Mao again pointed out the major orientation for the work of reforming the written language: "The written language must be reformed, and it is necessary to take the orientation of phonetic spelling in common with the written languages of the world." He also pointed out that before the realization of phoneticization, it was necessary to simplify the Chinese characters for facilitating immediate application. In 1953, Chairman Mao again gave a concrete instruction on the work of simplifying the Chinese characters: The number of Chinese characters must also be greatly simplified and reduced. Only by reducing the characters in form and number at the same time could simplification be accomplished. Chairman Mao's instructions expressed the urgent desire of the hundreds of millions of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

For more than twenty years, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's instructions and with the support of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, the formulation and promotion of the Chinese language phoneticization plan and the popularization of the standard spoken language have kept on developing. A great deal of work has been done in the direction of simplifying the Chinese characters: Four batches of simplified Chinese characters have been promoted one after another, and together with analogous simplified characters, altogether more than 2,200 characters have been simplified and their strokes reduced by almost half. The "First Batch of Reorganized Variants" promulgated in 1960 and the subsequent changing

of some seldom used characters in the names of places into commonly used characters have simplified altogether over 1,100 Chinese characters. Such work has made it convenient for the laboring people to study revolutionary theory, master culture and science and occupy the realm of the superstructure such as culture and education, and is of help to the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

We have carried out the preliminary work, but based on Chairman Mao's instruction that "it is necessary to take the orientation of phonetic spelling in common with the written languages of the world," there is still plenty of work to be done. We must take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the basic line of the Party, persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing, get rid of interference and sabotage from capitalist-roaders, firmly rely on the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, and advance along the orientation indicated by Chairman Mao in the work of reforming the written language.

The popularization of the standard spoken language is not only essential to the deepening of socialist revolution and the development of socialist construction at present, but is also a requisite condition for the realization of phoneticization. The promotion of the Chinese Language Phoneticization Plan facilitates the popularization of the standard spoken language and learning to read with phonetic signs, and the study and experiment of phoneticization. Such work should be grasped firmly and properly.

The Chinese characters also need to be simplified further. There are still some Chinese characters in current use which are more complicated and difficult. Among the commonly used characters in particular, a certain number of characters still contain ten strokes, and even around twenty strokes. The workers, peasants and soldiers have simplified some of these complicated and difficult characters in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements for extensive use in society. At present, there is an urgent need for the department concerned to put in order these simplified characters for promulgation and use as standard characters.

Chairman Mao instructed us that the number of Chinese characters should also be greatly simplified and reduced. As viewed from the requirements of the broad masses, the simplication of over 1,000 characters is far from enough. At present, printing plants in general keep about 10,000 characters in reserve, some of which have not been used for years, but they are still legitimately kept. Meanwhile, due to the lack of standardization in the number of characters, the number of Chinese characters is still growing as a result of the addition of new characters. Taking into consideration the need to lighten the burden of learning to read by children and adults, and reduce the type trays in printing plants and handle Chinese characters with machine, the number of Chinese characters in general use must be further reduced.

It is very difficult to accurately estimate right away the number of characters a person of medium cultural standard has to master. However,

there are already some information and conditions which can help us in the study and analysis of this question. The four precious volumes of Chairman Mao which form an encyclopedia on Marxism covering politics, economics, military affairs, culture, philosophy and history contain in all over 6,600,000 words, with about 3,000 different individual characters used. The revised edition of Hsinhua Dictionary published in 1971 contains over 7,200 individual characters. Based on primary statistics, more than 2,000 are out-of-the-way characters, rarely used characters and dialect characters. The language readers used in present-day primary schools with a 5-year course use less than 3,000 characters.

An article by four printing workers published by the Jen-min Jih-pao on July 18, 1976* has provided us with a piece of fairly convincing information. Based on the statistics acquired from a study of nearly 7,000,000 printed words from journals and articles covering such fields as politics, economics and culture, more than 5,000 characters are used. What deserves special attention is that more than 2,000 commonly used characters account for 99 percent of the nearly 7,000,000 words with the remaining one percent using 3,000 characters; 99.9 percent of the total use only 3,400 characters with the remaining 0.1 percent using over 1,600 characters. It can be seen that the commonly used characters we often talk about actually number about 2,000, and even with the next commonly used characters added, the number comes only to about 3,000. Naturally, these materials made up of close to 7,000,000 words are far from perfect because the ratio of materials in the field of science and technology and literature and art is relatively small. However, even with the necessary statistical materials in these fields added, there will also be no basic change in this condition of characters used. They have good ground in proposing the limitation of modern Chinese character in common use to slightly over 3,000 (not including the reproduction of ancient records of works using special characters). Their method is to examine first the right of existence for the 3,000 characters in the one percent of the total, and in particular, the more than 1,600 characters in the 0.1 percent, to adopt the merging of homonyms, and to stop the use of the whole or the greater part of these characters. This is almost identical to the proposal for reducing the commonly used Chinese character by half made from the angle of language structure some years ago.

The statistics from the analysis of language structure and the actual application of characters have all proved that Chairman Mao's instruction on the need to greatly reduce the number of Chinese characters is extraordinarily brilliant, wise and correct and that this target is completely attainable.

Reducing the number of strokes in Chinese characters and reducing the number of characters are two inter-related aspects in the work of simplifying the Chinese characters. Reducing the number of strokes is for making simpler those complicated and difficult characters. A very important method for reducing the number of Chinese characters is to merge the homonyns when

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* See "Beat Back the Right-Deviation Wind To Reverse Verdicts, Speed Up the Reform of Chinese Characters" in SPRCP No. 6145, p. 1. -- SPRCP Ed.

conditions are available, and also to use commonly used characters with fewer strokes in place of the characters with more strokes not in common use under the condition that no confusion will arise in meaning. Compared with reducing the number of strokes, the merging of homonyms seeks to reduce the number of characters in the absolute and also to eliminate the burden of having to add types caused by the creation of new characters. Meanwhile, the increase of phonic component in the Chinese characters will help create conditions for transition to phoneticization.

By way of merging homonyms, work to reduce the number of characters and to continue with reducing the number of strokes in Chinese characters can be planned and considered together. This means that first a wider range of statistics is gathered from the characters actually used in books and newspapers, with the factors in all fields referred to. Through the merging of homonyms, the range of modern Chinese characters in common use is defined, and the number of strokes in characters requiring more strokes are further reduced. In this way, the work of reducing the number of strokes is much smaller. After this step, the work of reducing the number of strokes as a rule need no longer be carried out. Hence, the forms of the characters can be stabilized for a longer period for the convenience of printing and learning to read. This work must be planned as a whole by relying on the masses, and after investigation and study, the plan is defined for systematic promotion by stages and by groups.

The written language is a supplementary tool for the exchange of ideas as well as a tool of class struggle in society. The work of reforming the written language in China must proceed from the basis of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, guarding against capitalist restoration and building socialism, and must serve the three great revolutionary movements. If we can make more efforts in both the aspect of reducing the number of characters and the aspect of reducing the number of strokes in Chinese characters, this is no doubt an important contribution made by the work of reforming the written language to socialist revolution and socialist construction.

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Carry Out Even Better the Work of Reforming the Written Language Initiated by Chairman Mao

by

the language reform study group of a certain unit of the Peking Garrison Command

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 8, 1976)

Our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao has left this world forever. With immense grief we garrison fighters who fought at the side of Chairman Mao recall the immortal high merit and great achievements of Chairman Mao, are determined to turn our grief into strength, carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, persistently take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the basic line of the Party, persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, strive to do all kinds of work well, accelerate the tempo of reforming the written language and carry the revolutionary cause of the proletariat pioneered by Chairman Mao through to the end.

Chairman Mao always attached great importance to the revolution in the realm of the superstructure and was constantly concerned with the work of reforming the written language. As early as during the period of the new democratic revolution, Chairman Mao pointed out: "Written Chinese must be reformed, given the requisite conditions, and our spoken language brought closer to that of the people." After the founding of the People's Republic of China, Chairman Mao in 1951 issued his great instruction, "The written language must be reformed, and it is necessary to take the orientation of phonetic spelling in common with the written languages of the world." He also pointed out that before the realization of phoneticization, it was necessary to simplify the Chinese characters to facilitate immediate application. During the fiery years of the big leap forward, Chairman Mao again correctly pointed out, "All cadres must learn the standard spoken language." Chairman Mao's series of instructions indicated clearly the orientation of advance for the work of reforming the written language in China.

For a long time, Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao, Teng Hsiao-p'ing and company made use of their usurped power to oppose Chairman Mao's instructions and sabotage the work of reforming the written language, in a vain attempt to let the bourgeoisie monopolize the written language forever, and extend bourgeois rights for serving the political line for restoration and regression pushed by them. The great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao smashed the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. The workers, peasants and soldiers occupied the realm of the superstructure, exercised all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, and gave impetus to the smooth development of the work of reforming the written language.

The work of reforming the written language in our unit also vigorously developed in the upsurge of the great cultural revolution. Inspired by Chairman Mao's brilliant instructions, we ordinary revolutionary fighters

carried out the work of studying the reform of the written language. In our work, whenever we encountered interference and sabotage from the revisionist line or upbraiding from the old force of habit, we conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's revolutionary teachings to enable the orientation of advance to become more clearcut and the revolutionary zeal to swell. In the past few years, under the leadership of Party committees at various levels, we criticized the bourgeoisie, revisionism and the conservative force of habit together with the broad masses of cadres and fighters and energetically developed mass activities for reforming the written language.

For the sake of enabling the work of reforming the written language to serve proletarian politics and the strengthening of army building, we have, in close coordination with conducting political education and theoretical study in the unit, popularized literacy by means of phonetic spelling among fighters with lower culture to help them study culture and theory so that they could actively take part in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

The commanders and fighters of our unit come from more than a dozen provinces and autonomous regions throughout the country and they bring with them many kinds of local dialects. On the basis of this actual situation, we have universally developed in the organs and company units activities for the popularization of the standard spoken language and mobilized the broad masses of cadres and fighters could better master the tool of language and guarantee the smooth completion of the task of carrying out guard duties. In the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, we have studied more conscientiously Chairman Mao's series of important instructions and thoroughly criticized such reactionary sayings as "reliance on the workers, peasants and soldiers is relative" spread by Teng Hsiao-p'ing. For the sake of accelerating the tempo of the work for reforming the written language and adapting to the needs of the revolutionary situation and army building, we have also experimented with the technical application of phoneticization and developed experimental activities in replacing Chinese Characters with the phonetic alphabet in some technical training, so that the work of reforming the written language could take a more delightful step on the road of serving army building and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Looking back over the combat course of the Chinese revolution and the development of the work of reforming the written language, we deeply feel that all our victories have been won under the concern and leadership of Chairman Mao, and Chairman Mao's brilliant instructions are the lights guiding our advance. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is our life-blood. If things are carried out in accordance with the policies laid down by Chairman Mao, the revolutionary cause of the proletariat will develop vigorously and the work of reforming the written language will keep on advancing. Running counter to the policies laid down by Chairman Mao, the revolution will suffer setbacks and the work of reforming the written language will stand still and make no progress. We can never forget this historical experience. We must in accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary

line and policies actively develop the work of reforming the written language and carry out more properly the work of reforming the written language personally initiated by Chairman Mao himself.

* * *

ACCLAMATIONS OF HUA KUO-FENG

People in Northeast China Quake-stricken Area Hail Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's Appointment

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Nov. 9, 1976)

the 1.4 million people in the yingkou-haicheng area of liaoning province, northeast china, where a strong earthquake occurred last year, have warmly hailed the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the party central committee and its military commission and the great victory in smashing the plot of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power.

they expressed full support for comrade hua kuo-feng as leader of the party.

when the earthquake struck that area, they recalled, chairman mao and the party central committee sent comrade hua kuo-feng as leader of the central delegation to extend sympathy and solicitude to the people there. the first words comrade hua kuo-feng said after his arrival were: "chairman mao and the party central committee have sent us to see you." the first thing he did was to ensure that adequate arrangements were made for the well-being of the people. regardless of the danger of aftershocks, comrade hua kuo-feng went to the most severely hit places to call on the masses in their makeshift shelters and inquire about their needs. the people were deeply impressed by his clear-cut directions and his amiable and unassuming attitude.

wang cheng-chun, a poor peasant of yenchun commune in haicheng county, went to the makeshift shelter in which comrade hua kuo-feng spent the spring festival with commune members at that time. he said with emotion: "chairman hua is very much concerned about us poor and lower-middle peasants. his heart is always with us". wang cheng-chun also recalled the moment when comrade hua kuo-feng helped make dumplings and ate with them. he pledged to follow chairman hua in carrying out chairman mao's behests and carrying the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end.

the people in yingkou county overcame the effects of the quake and wrested a record harvest last year by taking class struggle as the key link and keeping to the party's basic line. per-hectare grain yield reached 6.3 tons, or five percent more than in

1974. they said: "the important instructions comrade hua kuo-feng gave during his inspection tour have enabled us to carry out the anti-quake and relief work in accordance with chairman mao's revolutionary line, and have given us inexhaustible strength in rebuilding our homes. with chairman hua as the leader of our party, we are fully at ease."

the people in the yingkou-haicheng area have an extreme hatred for the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party "gang of four". they have voiced their firm determination to fight the anti-party "gang of four" to the finish and defend the party central committee headed by chairman hua and chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. they pointed out: "wang, chang, chiang and yao are a gang of bourgeois conspirators and careerists. they are out-and-out fanatics for restoration. their rise to power would mean the rise to power of revisionism, of the bourgeoisie and fascism. if their scheme had succeeded, our party would have turned revisionist and our country would have changed its political colour, and this would have meant a repetition in china of the tragedy in the soviet union after the soviet revisionist restoration of capitalism."

in the past few days, the people in this area held rallies and demonstrations in warm celebration of the victory of the party. they pledged to defend the party central committee headed by chairman hua and denounce the "gang of four" through concrete actions in grasping revolution and promoting production. the cadres and commune members are completing the autumn harvest, building farm improvement projects and deepening the mass movement to learn from tachai and create tachai-type counties as part of their efforts for still greater victories in the socialist revolution and construction.

People in Chairman Mao's Native Province
Celebrate Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's
Appointment

(NCNA-English Changsha, Nov. 9, 1976)

commune members and cadres of the shaoshan irrigation area in hunan, chairman mao's native province, have warmly celebrated comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the party central committee and its military commission and hailed the great victory over the anti-party "gang of four".

they pledged to start a new drive in the study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and strive for new victories in revolution and production under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng. they said they would carry out chairman mao's behests with concrete actions and carry the proletarian revolution through to the end.

the shaoshan irrigation area covers hsiangtan, shaoshan, changsha and three other counties. the irrigation system there was built under the personal leadership and guidance of chairman hua kuo-feng when he worked in hunan province. the principal project was completed and went into operation in june 1966. the irrigation system now serves more than 60,000 hectares of farm land. the area's annual grain yield has surpassed 7.5 tons per hectare for three years running, as against 3.6 tons before the irrigation system was built.

the people beat drums and gongs to celebrate comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment and the victory in shattering the plot of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power. they are overjoyed at having a worthy successor to the revolutionary cause pioneered by the great leader chairman mao. they said: "comrade hua kuo-feng was selected by our great leader chairman mao himself as his successor. chairman mao wrote to comrade hua kuo-feng in his own handwriting "with you in charge, i'm at ease", which expressed his boundless trust in comrade hua kuo-feng. comrade hua kuo-feng always followed chairman mao closely, resolutely implementing and defending chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies. he has always been loyal to the cause of the party and has worked wholeheartedly for the interests of the majority of the people. his appointment represents the common aspiration of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. he is the worthy leader of the party. we have boundless faith in him and heartfelt affection for him. we firmly support him."

the brigades and communes in the area held meetings and discussions to study chairman mao's works and his great revolutionary practice. veteran party members and old red guards were invited to speak on party history and past struggles. through study they have come to understand more deeply that invincible marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought is the powerful ideological weapon for triumphing over right and "left" opportunist lines within the party and will forever illuminate the revolutionary course forward. therefore, they should redouble their efforts to read and study, to gain a good command of marxism, so as to raise their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism.

the people of the shaoshan irrigation area said that the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique wantonly tampered with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, opposed chairman mao's revolutionary line, practised revisionism, engaged in activities to split the party, and intrigued and conspired in a vain attempt to restore capitalism. if they had succeeded, the working people would again suffer. at this critical moment of the chinese revolution, the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, representing the common aspirations and fundamental interests of the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country and with great proletarian boldness and vision, took resolute measures to smash the gang's scheme to usurp party and state power, thus saving the revolution and the party to the satisfaction of the people. the local people have pledged to do their utmost to carry forward the socialist revolution and construction.

ANNIVERSARY OF MAO TSETUNG'S INSPECTION TOUR OF THE YELLOW RIVER

People Along Yellow River Commemorate 24th Anniversary of Chairman Mao's Inspection

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Nov. 8, 1976)

people
living along the yellow river, second largest in china, and ten thousand workers posted along it, recently carried out various activities in commemoration of the 24th anniversary of chairman mao's inspection tour of the river.

they were resolved to carry out chairman mao's behests, rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, do the work on the yellow river still better and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao.

chairman mao showed great concern for the people along the river, which was known as a "river of sorrow" before liberation. he inspected a number of places and water conservancy projects along the section of the yellow river in honan province between october 30 and 31, 1952, and made a series of important instructions on the work to harness the river, including the great call "work on the yellow river must be done well".

guided by chairman mao's brilliant instructions, vast numbers of people living along the river have in the past 24 years, particularly since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, taken part in harnessing the river. they continually raised and reinforced the dykes to keep in place late autumn torrents which used to breach the dykes two years out of three in history. this, plus the irrigation systems built to make use of the river water have brought tremendous changes to the yellow river basin.

just as active preparations were being made for the commemorative activities in late october, there came the happy news of the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng, who was selected by chairman mao tsetung before his death to succeed him, to the chairmanship of the central committee of the chinese communist party and the military commission under the c.p.c. central committee, and of the great victory in crushing the scheme of the "gang of four" to usurp the party and state power. overjoyed, the people on both banks acclaimed chairman hua kuo-feng and the great historic victory won by our party. there was beating of gongs and drums, shouting of slogans, singing and dancing, and explosions of firecrackers everywhere from the foot of the kunlun mountains to the shore of the pohai bay.

many surveying and hydrological workers and people posted at the water conservancy projects put up big posters carrying the happy news on trees, hill slopes and dykes. they also held meetings to celebrate comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment and denounce the counter-revolutionary crimes of the "gang of four".

a model worker named chang ying-pan who has worked on the loess highland as a surveyor for long years was a beggar from his childhood in the old days and he said at one such meeting: "if the 'gang of four' should have succeeded in their counter-revolutionary scheme, the past scenes of families breaking up and people fleeing famines would be repeated along the river and the working people would suffer again."

yang yu-hsiang is a hydrological worker who has been at his post for more than a decade to keep close watch at the yellow river estuary. when flood water hit the place this year, he climbed to the roof of a house to collect data, making great contributions to conquering the flood. in a meeting celebrating chairman mao's inspection anniversary, he said: "the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng smashed the counter-revolutionary plot of the 'gang of four', thus saving the party, the country and the revolution. chairman hua kuo-feng represents the fundamental interest of the working people. he is of one heart with us. we have full faith in him. in celebrating the 24th anniversary of chairman mao's inspection, we pledge to work under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng to realize chairman mao's wish "work on the yellow river must be done well". we'll advance courageously along the path chairman mao charted for us."

on october 30, the yellow river water conservancy commission under the ministry of water conservancy and power ceremoniously held a mass rally in chengchow in commemoration of chairman mao's inspection tour of the yellow river. all the representatives from the forefront of the river control expressed their firm determination that, under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, they would redouble their efforts, further implement chairman mao's series of instructions on the yellow river control work and strive for still greater victories in controlling, transforming and utilizing the river. they declared that with the smashing of the scheme of the "gang of four", they had ever greater confidence in the future.

on october 31, the leading members of the yellow river water conservancy commission and all the representatives attending the meeting went to mangshan ridge outside chengchow, which chairman mao visited 24 years ago. there, they re-studied chairman mao's

teachings, summed up and exchanged the experience gained in their efforts to control the river and pledged to do still better work on the yellow river.

the yellow river exhibition centre in chengchow has reopened after it was renovated and rearranged for the event.

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

Rapid Development of Revolution and Production in Wuhan Iron and Steel Company

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Nov. 9, 1976)

a rapid development of both revolution and production in the wuhan iron and steel company in hupeh province, central china, one of china's biggest iron and steel companies, was achieved in october. compared with september, the company registered an increase of 39.4 percent in the average daily output of steel, an increase of 40 percent in the average daily output of pig iron and big increases in the company's other output.

the achievement results from the active response of the workers to the call of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng for a new upsurge in studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, and their indignant denunciation and criticism of the crimes committed by the "gang of four" -- wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan.

the workers were elated at the glad tidings about comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the c.p.c. central committee military commission, and the news of the smashing of the gang's scheme to usurp party and state power.

the victory reflected the common aspirations and demands of the entire chinese people including the workers of the company, the workers said. they added that they must rally most closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, persevere in continuing the revolution and strive for greater victories.

meetings at all levels were held to denounce and repudiate the attempts of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power and undermine the socialist revolution and construction. the workers studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought harder. they studied the basic line and policies in the historic period of socialism formulated by chairman mao and his scientific thesis that the bourgeoisie is "right in the communist party" and "the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road", and the three basic principles "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire". through study and discussion the workers analysed the ultra-rightist revisionist nature of the "gang of four", and said that the gang members were typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the party. they set themselves against the people and were extremely isolated and weak. the attempt of the gang to take power and restore capitalism was something that would never succeed.

inspired by the great victory over the "gang of four", the workers redoubled their efforts with ease of mind and confidence in grasping revolution and promoting production. they said that they must take class struggle as the key link for developing the new situation in revolution and production. the leading cadres of the company worked alongside workers and improved weak links and production tasks were fulfilled irrespective of time and conditions by bringing out the communist spirit as plants and workshops supported and helped each other to settle key problems.

PEASANT PAINTERS

Northwest China Peasant Painters Hail Great Victory

(NCNA-English Sian, Nov. 8, 1976)

with renewed revolutionary enthusiasm, the peasant painters of huhsien county in shensi province, known as the "home of peasant painting", recently took up their brushes to celebrate comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the c.p.c. central committee military commission, and to hail the great victory in shattering the scheme of the anti-party "gang of four" to usurp party and state power.

murals and huge posters are on view in towns, villages, street corners and lanes. among the titles of these are: "warmly celebrate the new victory", "down with the 'gang of four' and defend the party central committee", "down with the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique", "the ferreting out of the 'gang of four' is much to the satisfaction of the people", "capitalist-roaders still travel on the capitalist road, and we revolutionaries have to fight".

on blackboards, wall-newspapers and art galleries are large numbers of sketches, chalk and pencil drawings.

to celebrate the glad tidings, the peasant painters joined their fellow villagers in demonstrations, carrying with them newly painted coloured posters affirming their complete trust in the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng and intense hatred for the anti-party "gang of four".

in these days of celebration, the amateur painters also honoured the memory of the great leader chairman mao. they recalled how they, peasants with calloused hands, became amateur painters in the great proletarian cultural revolution under the wise leadership of chairman mao, the guidance of his revolutionary line on literature and art and the nurture of his brilliant thinking.

they are trying to make a deepgoing criticism of the anti-party "gang of four" politically, ideologically and organizationally. in response to the call of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, they have worked out plans for studying the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao. this has brought about a new upsurge in studying these marxist works. many art groups have begun making an intensive study of the four

volumes of the "selected works of mao tsetung". others are studying chairman mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat in connection with the present class struggle and his brilliant article "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art".

the amateur painters are determined to rally closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng and to fight with hoe in one hand and painting brush in the other, to the finish against the anti-party "gang of four", so as to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

Feature from Algeria: Fruit of Sino-Algerian Friendship

(NCNA-English Algiers, Nov. 8, 1976)

-- soya bean harvesting was in full swing in the "self-management farm" of algeria along the mediterranean coast in early autumn. algeria had a bumper soya bean harvest for four years in succession, and this was the fourth year. it was the fruit of friendship watered by the sweat of chinese and algerian technicians and farmers who cooperated in close coordination in the experimental growing of soya bean. they overcame difficulties and were resolved to develop soya bean production thus opening bright prospects for self-sufficiency in edible oil in algeria.

despite her great efforts in agricultural production after independence, algeria still had to spend a sizable sum of foreign exchange to import edible oil to meet the need of the country. algeria and other edible oil-importing third world countries suffered losses and were the victims of exploitation by international monopoly capital which raised the price of edible oil again and again in recent years. importation of edible oil cost algeria 700 million dinars in 1975. in order to attain self-sufficiency in edible oil as soon as possible, the algerian government decided to devote a great effort to developing the production of oil-bearing crops.

a chinese technical team to popularize soya bean cultivation was sent to algeria in april 1973 under an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. in the past four years, soya bean was sown on a trial basis on six self-management farms and experimental stations in annaba, blida and mascara departments through close cooperation between the technical personnel, workers and peasants of the two countries. the sown area was gradually expanded to some 50 hectares. despite the differing conditions in these departments, per hectare output reached 15 to 20 quintals generally, and even 25 quintals in certain farms. practice shows that the natural conditions in algeria are suitable for soya bean cultivation

and the algerian people can certainly develop soya bean production by completely relying on their own strength.

to ensure the successful trial cultivation of soya bean, the technicians of the two countries worked untiringly under sweltering heat and overcame all kinds of difficulties including drought. to solve the problem of irrigation, they rushdug canals. in the places where canals had not been dug, they carried water from several kilometres away to water the field.

soya bean had never been grown in algeria before the arrival of the chinese team, and she lacked the necessary farm machines and equipment. the technical personnel of the two countries repaired and transformed existing farm machines and equipment, and conducted a series of experiments on mechanization of the whole process of soya bean production. to save foreign exchange, the chinese and algerian technical personnel in the lalaymia self-management farm transformed a grain-sowing machine into a soya bean-sowing machine. the halimi self-management farm had no cultivator-ridger and seed selector. the chinese and algerian technicians turned an old machine into a simple seed selector with a daily capacity of 1,000 kilogrammes.

to grow soya beans under the natural conditions of algeria was something new to the algerian friends and chinese technicians. thanks to the close cooperation and joint effort of the chinese and algerian personnel in the past four years, experience was acquired after overcoming all kinds of difficulties.

to train technicians through practice in production, algeria sent farm cadres, technical personnel and workers experienced in agricultural production to work together with the chinese and learn through practice. to spread the experience they had learnt, meetings were held to exchange experience, visits to the experimental farms organized and pamphlets published. through four years of practice, the algerian personnel have basically mastered the technique of soya bean cultivation. an average per hectare output of 25 quintals was achieved on the three-hectare plot under the direction of djenati mohamed, leader of a crop team of the djenati rabar self-management farm. at the same time, the chinese technicians have also learnt a lot from the algerian technicians, workers and peasants.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Art Critics Leave China for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 7, 1976)

australian art critics nancy borlase, cyril alston pearl and roger covell left kwangchow for home at the end of their visit to china today.

the australian guests had toured peking, shanghai, hangchow, changsha and shaoshan before arriving here on the last leg of their travel in china.

Comrade E.F. Hill Hails Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's Appointment as Chairman of CPC Central Committee

(NCNA-English Canberra, Nov. 9, 1976)

comrade edward f. hill, chairman of the communist party of australia (marxist-leninist), writing in the party's organ "vanguard" on november 4, hails comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and condemns the splitting activities of the "gang of four".

comrade hill's article, entitled "hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of cpc hailed", says that the decisions of the communist party of china "are of great significance in the international communist movement."

the article continues, "all genuine communists are vitally concerned that the dictatorship of the proletariat in china be consolidated, that the socialist revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat be continued with class struggle as the key link, that the victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution be carried through, that all restorationist activities be defeated, that chairman mao's proletarian line in foreign affairs (and indeed in all affairs) be firmly pursued and particularly against the world domination schemes of soviet social-imperialism and u.s. imperialism. hence we hail the recent decisions of the chinese communist party which affirm chairman mao's proletarian line, reject the splitting activities of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan and appoint comrade hua kuo-feng chairman of the chinese party central committee."

the article refers to the october 25 editorial, "great, historic victory" of the chinese "people's daily", "red flag" journal and "liberation army daily" and the october 24 speech of comrade wu teh. it says, "this editorial and speech record a great victory for the proletariat. they show that the class struggle between the bourgeoisie and proletariat continues and will continue just as chairman mao many times pointed out. the class struggle is reflected in the communist party. recent events add to historical experience of that truth. it too will continue and go through many twists and turns. but marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought is invincible. millions of chinese people are imbued with it. they stand on guard against revisionism and for the purity of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

"with the leaders they have developed and will develop, they are certain to carry the socialist revolution through to the end. their victory contributes to the triumphs of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought throughout the world," the article concludes.

CHINA AND DENMARK

President of Chinese Amity Association Meets Denmark-China Friendship Association Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 8, 1976)

wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met here today with all members of a delegation of the denmark-china friendship association headed by per fynboe, president of the association. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

the delegation arrived in peking on november 5 for a visit at the invitation of the host association. while in peking, the danish friends were feted by ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the association.

ho kuang-chien, acting president of the architectural society of china, met with per fynboe.

the delegation will soon leave for kwangchow, soochow, shanghai, sian and tachai to continue its visit before going home.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Chinese Medical Team in Ethiopia Completes Service in Drought Affected Areas

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, Nov. 9, 1976)

two hundred medical workers of a hospital here yesterday greeted a chinese medical team which had just completed their one year service in drought affected areas in ethiopia and was going to work in this hospital.

ethiopian minister of health tefera wonde and chinese ambassador yang shou-cheng attended the welcome meeting. speaking on the occasion, they expressed the conviction that medical personnel of the two countries will closely cooperate in rendering whole-hearted services to the broad masses of ethiopian people and strengthening the long-standing friendly relations between the two countries.

earlier, commissioner shimelis adugna and deputy commissioner dawit of ethiopian relief and rehabilitation received members of the chinese medical team. they had a friendly talk.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Residents in France Celebrate Hua Kuo-feng's Appointment as CPC Central Committee Chairman

(NCNA-English Paris, Nov. 7, 1976)

more than 1,100 patriotic chinese residents in france held a rally here on october 30 in warm celebration of comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, and in warm celebration of the great victory scored by the party central committee in shattering the scheme of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power.

on the rostrum was a big portrait of the great leader and teacher chairman mao and the five-star red flag of china.

yang yueh, president and other leading members of the club of chinese residents in france attended the rally. chang pi-shan, a leading member of the

club, made a speech. he said: "today the patriotic chinese residents in france and friends who love and are concerned about china get together here in warm celebration of comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, and in warm celebration of the great victory scored by the party central committee in shattering the scheme of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power. we patriotic chinese residents in france, together with the people of all nationalities of china, warmly hail the great happy event in the political life of the chinese people." he added: "we are firmly convinced that under the leadership of the central committee of the communist party of china headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, our socialist cause will surely thrive day by day."

a number of representatives of overseas chinese spoke at the rally, warmly hailing the great victory in shattering the scheme of the anti-party clique won by the central committee of the party headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, which carries out chairman mao's behests and represents the fundamental interests and common aspiration of the whole party, the whole army and the people of various nationalities throughout the country. they indignantly condemned the towering crimes committed by the anti-party clique of wang-chang-chiang-yao and expressed determination that the patriotic chinese residents, just like the people in the motherland, firmly support chairman hua kuo-feng and have full confidence in the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng.

another leading member of the club, liu yu-huang, read at the rally a message of greetings to the central committee of the communist party of china on behalf of the entire patriotic chinese residents in france.

CHINA ANG GUYANA

Guyanese Friend Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 9, 1976)

ting
hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, yesterday evening met and feted pariedeau mars, acting director of the political department of the university of guyana. they had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were guyanese ambassador to china john carter, and minister-counsellor of the guyanese embassy here a. mohamed.

the guyanese friend arrived in peking on november 5 at the invitation of the association.

while in peking, he visited factories, a rural people's commune, a school, the musuem of chinese history and other places of historical interest and scenic spots. he will soon leave peking for other parts of china.

CHINA AND HONGKONG

China's Fourth Straight Win at Hongkong Women's Basketball Championships

(NCNA-English Hongkong, Nov. 8, 1976)

the
sixth asian women's basketball championships came to a climax with china outplaying japan 62-33 in a friendly and keenly-contested match here yesterday.

with this, china has won four victories since the start of the current championships.

although the chinese women's team made its debut at the asian championships, the chinese and japanese players met each other on several occasions. therefore, this happy reunion deepened their friendship.

the sino-japanese match aroused keen interest among the basketball enthusiasts because the two teams each had a record of three straight wins. basketball enthusiasts streamed into the competition venue long before the match began and the hongkong television studio broadcast the match live.

after the start of the match, the japanese basketballers put up a spirited game with their defence tactics of using two players to block a single chinese player, and mounted sporadic attacks. they showed good teamwork with stone-wall defence and short passing. the chinese players displayed their cleverness and flexibility plus varied tactics. in their defence, they resorted to the man-to-man tactics coupled with collective zonal defence. in the attacks, they employed two centres to alter their positions so as to breach the japanese defence. meanwhile, they combined medium-range shooting with cutting-in for shooting from the baseline, throwing their japanese counterparts into confusion in their defence work. half-time score was 28:10 in favour of the chinese team.

the two teams were locked in a more keenly-contested game in the second half. the unruffled japanese players were energetic in their offensive even though they lagged behind the score. the chinese players fought more vigorously and widened the score with their fast attacks, agility and accurate shooting. at the same time, they strengthened their defence, controlled the rebounds and organized rapid-fire attacks. the chinese team won the match 62-33 at the last gong.

during the tussle, the chinese and japanese players made only a few fouls because they fully displayed the spirit of "friendship first, competition second". the players would rather miss the ball than harm each other. this fine sportsmanship drew warm acclaim from the spectators.

in the two other matches yesterday, singapore outmatched hongkong 66-63 and south korea defeated malaysia 132-31.

CHINA AND ICELAND

Memorial Meeting for Chairman Mao Tsetung Held in Iceland

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 8, 1976)

the
iceland-china society for culture held a memorial meeting in reykjavik, the capital of iceland, on november 6 to deeply mourn the passing of chairman mao tsetung, according to a report from that city.

more than 70 people from various circles attended the meeting, which started amidst the strains of "the internationale" and "the east is red" played by a workers' band. all those present rose in silent tribute.

dr. jakob benediktsson, vice-chairman of the society, presided over the meeting. in his opening speech, he said that chairman mao tsetung founded new china which has set a shining example for the oppressed people in the world.

in his memorial speech, chairman of the society kristjan gudlaugsson highly praised chairman mao for his great contributions to the cause of the chinese revolution and the world revolution. he said that there is none other than chairman mao tsetung who has in the same era effected the far-reaching impact on the development of the world affairs. chairman mao tsetung will forever live in the hearts of the chinese people and the people all over the world, he said.

works by chairman mao "the foolish old man who removed the mountains", "where do correct ideas come from?" and his poem "two birds: a dialogue to the tune of nien nu chiao" were read at the meeting.

chinese ambassador to iceland chen tung attended the memorial meeting.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Jamaican Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 9, 1976)

michael manley, prime minister of jamaica, yesterday morning received and had a cordial and friendly talk with chinese ambassador li chao who would soon leave for home at the end of his term of office, according to a report from kingston.

present on the occasion was gordon wells, permanent secretary in the prime minister's office.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Japanese Shipbuilding Industry Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 9, 1976)

sun chien, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with the japanese shipbuilding industry friendship delegation. leader of the delegation is takao nagata, deputy leader kenji hasegawa and secretary general shigero shirane.

present on the occasion were pan chi, chinese vice-minister of communications; wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade; and leading members of departments concerned, including wu jun-ting, yuan keng, wang tao and ting min.

Japanese Worker Activists' Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 9, 1976)

the worker activists' delegation from hokkaido, japan, with mitsuyoshi sasaki as its leader, and mizunori niizuma as its secretary general, left here for home by air this morning.

while in china, the delegation had friendly contacts with the chinese people during its tour of taching, harbin, nanning, kweilin, kwangchow, changsha and shaoshan, which contributed to the mutual understanding and friendship between the chinese and japanese people.

Delegation of China-Japan Friendship Workers
Leaves Peking for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 9, 1976)

a six-member delegation of workers for china-japan friendship left here for japan by air today to pay a friendly visit to japan and attend the meeting in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the japanese society of returnees from china (orthodox) at the invitation of the society and the japan-china friendship association (orthodox). the leader of the delegation is wang yun-sheng, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and its deputy leader is chin li, a council member of the association.

it was seen off at the airport by chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the chinese association, and leading members of departments concerned sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun and shih huang.

Chinese Marksmen Delegation Leaves Peking
for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 9, 1976)

a chinese marksmen delegation of 35 members left here for japan by air today for a friendly visit and contests. leader of the delegation is sun cheng-hua and deputy leaders are yeh shu-liu and shen chien-tang.

CHINA AND MALI

Feature: Chinese Medical Team in Mali

(NCNA-English Bamako, Nov. 7, 1976)

eight years of close cooperation between chinese and malian medical workers have enriched their knowledge, enhanced friendship, saved lives and brought ease from pain to people.

the chinese medical team of 30 members arrived in mali in 1968, and ever since their arrival they have been warmly received wherever they travelled.

the friendship between the peoples of china and mali, which has flourished during many long days and

nights of cooperative medical service to the malian people has been nourished by incidents like the following.

in the dead of the night in mid-march this year, the members of a group of the chinese medical team in sikasso were roused from their sleep by loud knocks on the door and shouts of "doctor, quick, an emergency excl." the chinese doctors jumped from their beds, hastily dressed and hurried to the emergency room. a number of malian nurses, quickly alerted, joined them in no time. the patient, a thirty year-old malian peasant, was suffering acute abdominal pains which had been continuous for hours. his worried relatives had dispatched him to the hospital more than 100 kilometres away in a serious state of coma.

the patient was found to be suffering from an intestinal obstruction caused by hernia. immediate action was called for, and the decision was, "intravenous drip right away and prepare for an operation." the chinese surgeons were soon involved in the details of a serious operation. an incision in the abdomen revealed serious intestinal torsion, and 80 per cent of the intestine gangrenous. a six-metre-long intestine must be resected -- a difficult resection. doctors, surgeons and nurses, chinese and malian, discussed what's to be done. it was a question of life or death, and it was soon decided that so long as there was the slightest hope they would put all their efforts into saving the patient's life. the operation was kept going with the all-out support of the head of the hospital diallo. the surgeon-in-charge performed the operation successfully, thanks to the close cooperation of the nurses and acupuncturists.

the patient recovered and was able to leave the hospital after one and a half months of devoted attention. after three weeks of convalescence he returned to the hospital for a check-up. his health was good, and he had gained five kilogrammes in weight. clasping the hands of the chinese and malian medical workers one after another, he declared: "you have given me a second life excl."

in the acupuncture clinic at the sikasso hospital, there is a young malian doctor who dexterously treats patients by acupuncture, after careful selection of the point of insertion. his name is vantraba keita but he is familiarly called "our acupuncture doctor" by malian friends.

formerly a nurse, vantraba keita arrived at the acupuncture department at the end of 1974 to work with the chinese doctors. they taught him how to diagnose

diseases, select particular acupuncture points and grasp the essential elements of acupuncture. his chinese colleagues also tutored him in the theory and practice of medicine, carefully explaining to him the combination of theory with the practice of his daily work. keita was determined to master the technique so that he could serve his compatriots better. he studied hard and conscientiously. when learning a new needle insertion point, he always first practised in his own body to test the reaction. he also studied chinese so that he could grasp the technique quicker.

his medical knowledge and technique progressed very fast, and in a little over one year, he was familiar with over one hundred acupuncture points. he also acquired a working knowledge of the treatment of 70 common illnesses. last april, a two-year old baby, a poliomyelitis victim paralyzed in both legs, was taken to his hospital. he treated him successfully by acupuncture, and the child's legs recovered their function.

last june, a worker arrived at the hospital suffering intense pain from a sprained back. after examination, keita inserted needles at several points. in less than half an hour the worker was free of pain and was able to walk freely. the malian friends in the clinic warmly congratulated keita and exclaimed: "we now also have our own acupuncture doctor."

the chinese medical team was enthusiastically assisted and kindly treated by the malian government and people, both during the course of their work and in their daily life. one afternoon in december 1974, a pregnant woman suddenly arrived at the sikasso hospital, as the day-shift staff was about to go off-duty. the woman was unconscious, and bleeding profusely. the chinese and malian medical workers jointly decided on an immediate operation. defying fatigue after their day's work and with no electric light available, they proceeded to carry out their work by the use of electric torches. on learning this, the administrative director of the hospital mamadou went out to the shops and purchased two bright high-pressure, kerosene lamps, and delivered them himself to the operating room. after two hours of strenuous operation, the woman was safe. the chinese doctors were deeply moved when they learned of this and found that mamadou had remained with them throughout the operation.

doctor diallo, director of the sikasso hospital, is an experienced physician, and to help the chinese doctors obtain knowledge of african endemic diseases, he voluntarily acted as their guide when they visited the anti-endemic institute, instructed them in the

characteristics of the endemic diseases, and without reservation gave them the benefits of his long experience in the diagnosis and treatment of such cases. he also showed them many lantern slides, which helped the chinese friends to visualise the course and treatment of endemic diseases. the chinese doctors thus learned a great deal from him and their skill improved.

no bounds were set by the malian friends in their love and care for the chinese medical workers in their daily life. they persistently inquired into the welfare of the chinese and invited them to their houses on festive occasions and should one of them fall ill, the malian friends showed great concern. when a chinese anaesthetist contracted hepatitis, malian medical workers one after another came to see her. when the chinese medical team ran out of hepatitis injections, a malian nurse brought more than 30 such injections to the chinese patient's residence. the chinese medical workers were deeply moved. to them they are not just drugs, they are tokens of the malian medical workers' profound friendship for the chinese friends.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Men's Basketball Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 8, 1976)

the pakistan men's basketball team with mian mohammed iqbal as its team leader wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this evening.

while in china, the basketball team made a match tour of peking, shanghai, nanking, changsha and chengchow. the pakistan guests were warmly welcomed by chinese people and sportsmen wherever they went.

Sinkiang Song and Dance Troupe Gives Premiere in Pakistan

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Nov. 9, 1976)

the song and dance troupe of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region of china gave its premiere yesterday evening in rawalpindi, the provisional capital of pakistan.

among the more than 1,000 guests present were mumtaz ali bhutto, minister for communications, government officials and noted figures of pakistan.

diplomatic envoys of various countries in pakistan including chinese ambassador to pakistan lu wei-chao were also present.

the performance of more than 20 songs and dances vividly described how the chinese minority nationalities are grateful to chairman mao and the communist party of china for bringing them their happy life, and how they are determined to carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line in socialist revolution and socialist construction. their wonderful performance was received rounds of applause. a streamer bearing the words "long live friendship between pakistan and china" stretching across on the stage at the end of the performance was greeted with a long standing ovation. at the end of the premiere, minister mumtaz ali bhutto congratulated the chinese artists on their successful performance.

the chinese troupe arrived here on the afternoon of november 6 for a friendly visit to pakistan. chinese ambassador lu wei-chao gave a reception in honour of the visit that evening.

receptions in honour of the chinese troupe were given by the pakistan-china friendship society of rawalpindi on november 7 and by the capital development authority of islamabad on the following day.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Ministry of National Defense Gives Banquet in Honor of Romanian Vice Minister of National Defense

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 9, 1976)

the chinese ministry of national defence gave a banquet here this evening in honour of general sterian tirca, vice-minister of national defence of the socialist republic of romania.

among the guests were nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china; col. ioan dubesteanu, military attache of the romanian embassy here; and other embassy officials.

present also were li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; wan hai-feng, deputy political commissar of the p.l.a. peking units; and chai cheng-wen, director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence.

deputy chief of p.l.a. general staff li ta and vice-minister sterian tirca proposed toasts at the banquet which was permeated with a cordial and friendly atmosphere. they warmly praised the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people and armies of china and romania.

vice-minister sterian tirca has come to china on a vacation and for a visit at the invitation of the ministry of national defence. upon his arrival at peking airport this morning, he was given a warm welcome by li ta and wan hai-feng.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary: New Tsars' Claim of "Voluntary Union" Is a Big Lie

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 8, 1976)

one of the new tsars' mouthpieces declared not long ago that "the world community of socialist countries is a voluntary union of independent and sovereign countries on an equal footing."

this "voluntary union", so it said, "is one of the most outstanding results of our time" and "has attained an unprecedented height".

this is another piece of humbug mouthed by the new tsars in public. it is in fact a statement of the motive of brezhnev and his gang to reduce the nations of the "community" to the "union republics" of the u.s.s.r. through "voluntary union". to modify the "union" with the word "voluntary" is a wretched trick to whitewash the new tsars' designs to annex other nations.

it is customary for the new tsars to trot out various excuses for their acts of aggression and expansionism, and "voluntary union" is just another excuse for the kremlin to prey upon the smaller nations. as early as december 1972, brezhnev stated quite bluntly: "in principle, the same (meaning "uniting the soviet republics in a single u.s.s.r.") applies to the fraternal community of sovereign socialist states".

it seems that the kremlin overlords, on second thought, considered the statement lacking in tact. so, after some brain-racking, the modifier "voluntary" was added to the "union". now, they are happy: "it sounds much better. you see, it's not that we want to gobble them up, but that they themselves want to fall into our mouths." they think people would now believe that the countries concerned wish to join in the "union republics" of the u.s.s.r. of their own free will. but this is sheer self-delusion.

the so-called annexation "on a voluntary basis" is not the brainchild of the new tsars, but the hackneyed device of the old tsars. when they had seized territories from other countries by force, the latter often wanted people to believe that the annexation or subjugation was done "on a voluntary basis". to demolish this atrocious lie, engels once wrote point-blank: "here we are dealing with the naked conquest by force of foreign

territories, robbery pure and simple." (the foreign policy of the russian tsarist government")

the brezhnev clique peremptorily applies its theory of "limited sovereignty" to the other member nations of the "community"; it has declared that "the soviet union is the guardian of socialism in the eastern european countries" and has turned these countries into dependencies within its sphere of influence. can it be that the people of these countries have "voluntarily" surrendered their own sovereignty?

the new tsars once overran one of the member nations of the "community" with their tanks and guns under air cover and forced it to capitulate to avert total conquest. can it be that that country had "voluntarily" asked for the soviet invasion?

acting upon its theory of "international dictatorship", the new tsars lord it over other countries in the "community" and meddle in their domestic affairs. can it be that these countries have "voluntarily" placed themselves under moscow's "international dictatorship"?

the new tsars have deployed nearly one million troops on the soil of other countries and, rattling their swords, declared that any country in confrontation with the soviet union would find "the ultimate results most serious for itself". can it be that these countries have "voluntarily" invited the soviet troops to station on their soil?

today, the new tsars' aggressive ambitions have crystallized into a desire for territorial aggrandizement and the theories they invoke have escalated accordingly from those of "limited sovereignty" and "international dictatorship" to that of "voluntary union". this means that the kremlin now is not satisfied with subjecting the eastern european countries to its military occupation, political domination and economic fleecing. it wants simply to turn its "fraternal countries" into the "union republics" of the u.s.s.r., into parts of the soviet territory. nothing less will make it happy.

as everyone sees it, the "community" rigged up by the new tsars is not in any way a "voluntary union of sovereign and independent countries on an equal footing". it is essentially a colonial empire with the social-imperialist soviet union as its suzerain state. the new tsars ride roughshod over the other countries of the empire and infringe upon their sovereignty at will. it is the very opposite of equality and sovereignty.

the new tsars always try to prevail upon others by flexing their military muscle. yet they want people to believe that the victimized countries have "voluntarily" subjected themselves to their aggression, subjugation or squeeze. now, they start to claim that these countries are "voluntary" in being the preys of their annexation. one wonders if the whole planet will one day become the "voluntary" prey of the new tsars.

the people of the countries of the "community" under the new tsars have never been reconciled to the social-imperialist domination, let alone being the "voluntary" preys of social-imperialist conquest. where there is oppression, there is revolt. the more intensified are the new tsars' aggressive and expansionist pursuits against, control over and intervention in, their "fraternal countries", the more vigorous the popular ferment of revolt and revolution in these countries. all aggressors are paper tigers doomed to defeat.

for more than eight years, the czechoslovak people have not ceased resisting the new tsars' domination and oppression. refusing to be intimidated by pressure and force, some of the other eastern european countries and people firmly go their own independent way. they have been actively organizing civil defence in anticipation of social-imperialist provocations and attack. in the countries in the tightest soviet grip, the working class and other labouring people have been opposing soviet control and fleecing in various forms. the stormy insurrection of the polish workers last june dealt a heavy blow to the soviet revisionists and shook the whole eastern europe. the masses said indignantly, "people hate the russians now for occupying our land and taking away our goods." they also called for "opposing soviet exploitation".

the new tsars' claim of "voluntary union" has given rise to strong resistance from the eastern european countries. an article carried recently in a romanian journal says, "sovereignty and independence are the basic right of a state. so long as this state exists, sovereignty and independence cannot be separated from it, wholly or partially." the efforts of the soviet union to describe the guiding principle of action within the warsaw pact, a military bloc, as a "new-style" relationship among "socialist countries" were refuted by the yugoslav press a few days ago. in order to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty the polish people strenuously opposed including the clause of "alliance with the soviet union" in the polish constitution early this year. some people appealed in their protest letters to the people not to forget the "warning"

of history and to oppose the threat to "turn the people's republic of poland into a country with limited sovereignty".

countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution. the people of eastern european countries will in no circumstances endure the reactionary rule by the new tsars for long. they will surely smash the colonialist yoke imposed on them by the new tsars and will eventually become the masters of their own countries.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Photo Exhibition of Chinese Unearthed Relics Closed in Tunisia

(NCNA-English Tunis, Nov. 8, 1976)

the photo exhibition of chinese unearthed relics was closed late last month after 20 months of display in the capital and 13 provinces of tunisia. it was warmly welcomed by tunisian friends of various circles.

the exhibition was sponsored by the tunisian national committee of culture. tunisian minister of national education mohamed mzali, president of the tunisian national committee of culture hassan akrout, governors and other leading members of some provinces as well as personages of cultural circles attended the opening ceremonies of the exhibition in various places.

over 96,000 people had visited the exhibition, including teachers of history who gave lectures on the spot to their students on the development of the chinese history as shown in the photos on display. many visitors took note of the captions in detail.

visitors to the exhibition held that "the exhibition is beneficial to the promotion of understanding and friendship between the tunisian and chinese peoples." they also warmly praised the great civilization of the chinese people and the great achievements in archaeological research and handicrafts made since the great proletarian cultural revolution.

CHINA AND UN

Delegates at UNESCO Session Pay Respectful Homage to Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Nairobi, Nov. 7, 1976)

delegates attending the current 19th session of the unesco conference here have during the general policy debate expressed deep condolences on the death of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader and teacher of the chinese people, and highly extolled his great contributions to the world revolution.

guinean minister of pre-university education and literacy and head of the guinean delegation galema guilavogui said, "the guinean delegation pays very respectful homage to the memory of chairman mao tsetung, one of the very great figures of the international proletariat and a great leader whose authority, resulting from his great contributions in ideology and practice, has decisively marked the stage of the revolution in the world since the second world war. the eminent role played by chairman mao is considered by the guinean revolution as a very positive contribution to the enrichment in various domains of the theory of peoples' revolution and the practice of peoples' struggle."

minister of national education and head of the niger delegation idrissa arouna, in elaborating niger's policy of self-reliance in the development of education, science and culture, said that their thinking is in line with the initiator of this idea, the great leader of a great people chairman mao tsetung, who has passed away recently.

assistant secretary-general of the organization of african unity noureddine djoudi who attended the unesco conference as observer said: i want also to pay deep respect to a giant of history -- mao tsetung. "his broad avenues are being followed by the humblest. the late chairman mao tsetung would certainly leave in our history and the evolution of mankind a political and cultural imprint which neither time nor man can obliterate," he said.

Vice Chairman of Chinese Delegation to UN General Assembly Comprehensively Exposes Soviet "Detente", "Disarmament" Fraud

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 8, 1976)

huang hua, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation, in his speech at the u.n. general assembly first committee meeting today, comprehensively exposed the "detente" and "disarmament" fraud committed by the soviet union and expounded china's principled stand on the disarmament issue.

the committee began its general debate on disarmament on november 1.

dwelling in the first place on the characteristics of the current international situation, huang hua said, "in discussing the question of disarmament, one must at no time deviate from the general international situation. what are the characteristics of the current international situation? as chairman mao tsetung pointed out, the current international situation is characterized by great disorder under heaven, and it is excellent. as a result of the further sharpening of all the basic contradictions in the world, the world situation has been in a state of great turmoil. on the one hand, there are the rise of the third world, the constant elevation of the political consciousness of the third world countries and the world people against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and the irresistible surge of revolutionary struggles. on the other hand, there is the intensified rivalry for hegemony between the two superpowers, which has spread to all parts of the globe. the international situation has grown tenser. it can be seen clearly that in the present world the factors for both revolution and war are visibly increasing."

"the rhetoric about 'detente' cannot cover up the stark reality," huang hua pointed out. "the development over the past year shows that the rivalry between the two superpowers, far from mitigating, has been further aggravated. europe is the strategic focus of contention between the soviet union and the united states for world hegemony. despite the european security conference which was meant for appeasement and concessions, the soviet union has not shown any restraint in its wild ambitions but has become even more rampant. it has kept on stepping up its military threat and political subversion against western europe."

after recalling the aggressive approaches taken by soviet social-imperialism against western europe in many fields in the past year and more,

huang hua said, "what is more, it is carrying out expansion everywhere in its rivalry with the other superpower for world hegemony under the signboard of 'extending detente to all the continents'."

all this shows that it is not "detente" but the contention for hegemony which is "irreversible", he said.

he added that, in order to contend for world hegemony, the two superpowers are bound to step up their arms expansion and arms race. that superpower which shouts that it "is doing all it can to achieve progress along the road leading to general and complete disarmament" is actually "doing all it can" to press forward at an unprecedented pace along the road leading to "general and complete arms expansion".

listing facts about the two superpowers' wanton military buildup and arms race, huang hua said, "since the superpowers are bent on desperate arms expansion, why should they, particularly the soviet union, make such high-sounding talk about disarmament? superficially this seems self-contradictory, but in point of fact their words and deeds are mutually complementary. like all aggressors in history, they cry out for disarmament precisely because they are going all out for arms expansion. their shout for disarmament is for the very purpose of covering up their intensified arms expansion. the time when they are most vociferous in clamoring for 'detente' and 'disarmament' is exactly the time when they are stepping up arms expansion and preparing for new aggression. the most dangerous source of war today is precisely the biggest peace swindler of our time."

referring to the soviet "memorandum on ending the arms race and disarmament" submitted to the general assembly, huang hua said that this "memorandum" unabashedly declared that first of all there should be a "cessation of nuclear arms race," that one should "stop manufacturing nuclear weapons" and bring about a "reduction of conventional armaments." he went on, one cannot help asking: who is it that is frenziedly engaged in the nuclear arms race and going all out to expand conventional armaments? is it not the soviet union itself?"

huang hua then exposed the hypocritical nature of the so-called "general prohibition of nuclear tests" and "nuclear non-proliferation" contained in the soviet "memorandum". he said that with the two superpowers already in possession of huge nuclear arsenals, a mere cessation of nuclear tests cannot in the least hinder them from continuing to produce, stockpile and use nuclear weapons. while propagating so energetically the complete

prohibition of nuclear tests, mr. gromyko has totally evaded the question of the need to prohibit the use of nuclear weapons first, and he has all along adamantly refused to undertake the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, particularly not to use nuclear weapons against the non-nuclear states and nuclear-free zones, still less has he any intention to realize the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. this fully shows that the "complete elimination of all types of nuclear weapons" as alleged by mr. gromyko is nothing but a clumsy lie.

on the question of convening a special session of the general assembly to discuss disarmament as proposed by the soviet union, huang hua pointed out that "under the present circumstances in which the two superpowers are engaged in frenzied arms expansion and war preparations and in fierce contention for world hegemony, particularly when the soviet union is carrying out aggression and expansion everywhere while peddling the fraud of sham detente and sham disarmament, the convening of a session in whatever form devoted exclusively to the question of disarmament could only spread illusions about peace, lull the vigilance of the world people and bring unfavourable consequences to the world people's struggle against hegemonism, imperialism and colonialism."

he said, "it is fully understandable that the people of various countries who experienced the sufferings of two world wars eagerly wish to prevent imperialism from starting a new world war. however, one must be soberly aware that imperialism remains the source of war today. so long as social-imperialism and imperialism exist, there will be no lasting peace in the world. the elimination of war can only happen after the elimination of imperialism, the elimination of exploitation of man by man and of one nation by another, and not before."

he continued, "at present, the united states has vested interests to protect around the world, and the soviet union seeks expansion. this state of affairs is unalterable. the continued fierce rivalry between the two superpowers is bound to lead to war some day. this is independent of man's will."

he said, "historical experience tells us that imperialism used to sing loudly the hymns of "peace" and "disarmament" when it was stepping up its preparations for a new war. this is the habitual tactics of all imperialists."

he said: "under the leadership of the central committee of the communist party of china headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, the chinese government

and people will carry out the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung's behests, continue unswervingly to implement chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs, persevere in proletarian internationalism, never seek hegemony and never be a superpower. we are determined to implement earnestly chairman mao's teaching 'be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people', make all the necessary preparations against wars of aggression and be ready at all times to wipe out any enemy that dare to invade us."

he stressed in conclusion: "the pressing issue before the numerous small and medium-sized countries now under the threat of superpower military expansion is to fully mobilize the people and get prepared against wars of aggression. at present, a number of small and medium-sized countries stress the importance of developing their independent armed forces for self-defence; a number of other countries have put forward the proposition of strengthening cooperation on defence matters in a united struggle against hegemonism. we support these correct views. all countries that are subjected to the superpowers' aggression, subversion, intervention, control and bullying should unite and form the broadest united front to wage tit-for-tat struggles against them. .... we should get rid of the superstition -- fear of social-imperialism. blustering and swashbuckling, social-imperialism is in fact outwardly strong but inwardly weak and beset with difficulties. , it has wild ambitions but lacks strength. it is politically unpopular, its economic base is weak and its battle lines are too far-flung. its acts of aggression and expansion everywhere breed in themselves the seeds of defeat. neither nuclear weapons nor conventional arms of the newest type can save the aggressors from their doomed defeat. final victory will certainly belong to the billions of world people who dare to fight."

CHINA AND US

US Weekly Hails China's Great Victory in Shattering "Gang of Four"

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 9, 1976)

the u.s. weekly "call", organ of the u.s. october league (marxist-leninist), carried an article in its yesterday's issue, hailing the great victory of china in shattering "the gang of four".

the article says: "events of the last two weeks in china confirm that attempts by capitalist-roaders inside the communist party to seize power have been decisively crushed. under the party's leadership, millions of people have been mobilized to denounce the activities of the 'gang of four' who tried to split the party, take power for themselves and, even tried to assassinate chairman mao."

it says: "these developments demonstrate the truth of chairman mao's thesis that 'the bourgeoisie is right inside the communist party'."

"it was only natural that in the wake of chairman mao's death, such counter-revolutionary elements would try to take advantage of the situation", the article says.

it says: "the party's central committee under chairman hua kuo-feng acted resolutely to liquidate this gang, which included chiang ching, wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao and yao wen-yuan."

it continues: "over many years, the counter-revolutionary behavior of the 'gang of four' succeeded in isolating them from the masses. this is why their exposure and defeat was welcomed so warmly by the chinese people."

"the chinese people have welcomed the recent party decisions because they show that under the leadership of chairman hua kuo-feng, their country will continue along the path laid by chairman mao, carry out the class struggle under socialism, and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat", it says.

after refuting the various distortions and slanders by the imperialists and social-imperialists on china's struggle in shattering the "gang of four", the article says: "in fact, socialist china is witnessing one of the great movements of proletarian democracy in history. in every factory and community, in the cities and the countryside, party cadres have been meeting with the people, discussing the traitorous actions of the 'gang of four'."

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Delegation of Communist Party of Germany Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 9, 1976)

keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, met and feted here this evening a delegation of the communist party of germany led by comrade christian semmler. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

li yi-mang, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, was also present on the occasion.

the delegation of the communist party of germany arrived in peking yesterday.

Chairman of China Council for Promotion of International Trade Meets and Fetes Delegation from FRG

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 9, 1976)

wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, met and feted the delegation of the general association of german retailers led by president fritz conzen of the association.

present on the occasions were wang wen-lin, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade and ambassador, of the federal republic of germany to china erwin wickert and commercial counsellor of the f.r.g. embassy in china tobias tafel.

the delegation arrived in peking on november 7 at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

November 19, 1976 No. 6223

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CRITICISM OF CHANG CH'UN-CH'IAO

Another Confession of the Old-Brand Capitulationist Chang Ch'un-ch'iao

by

Shih Wen (石文)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 7, 1976)

What kind of person is Chang Ch'un-ch'iao? He is a "counter-revolutionary who pretends to be a revolutionary" and a simon-pure old capitulationist.

In 1938, at the beginning of the War of Resistance Against Japan, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao wrote a most "remarkable" article entitled "Han Fu-chü" which appeared in Battlefront, a journal edited by Ting Ling. At present, when this article is read again, we can give greater credit to this point.

Embellishing Han Fu-chü

Han Fu-chü was a warlord of the Kuomintang reactionaries and a notorious Pluto incarnate who killed people without batting an eye. Under his rule, the province of Shantung virtually became a living hell. Some older people know more or less his reactionary crimes. However, what sort of a person was Han Fu-chü under the pen of this Chang Ch'un-ch'iao who shouts revolutionary slogans louder than anybody else and believes that he alone in the whole world has mastered Marxism-Leninism? Please take a look at the following passage from this "remarkable" article.

> I understand this person Han Fu-chü, he has a very complicated mind. At times he is naive like a peasant, and at times he is corrupt and stupid. He originally came from the countryside, and was a "rustic" and very naive. With ideas acquired later on in life, he became this sort

of person: As he is very simple, he is also very easily taken in by the enemy. And he has been fooled in the end.

One incident shows that he is very naive and has the habits of a peasant, very much like the Soviet hero Comrade Chapayev (Note: Ha-po-yang), although Comrade Chapayev had proper guidance while Han Fu-chü has not. This is how things stand.

Once, after a student of the Tsinan Normal School got drunk and forced his way into the Shantung provincial building demanding to see Han Fu-chü, he was slapped in the face by Han. The following day, Han summoned the headmaster of the Tsinan Normal School, "held a conference with him" to admit his fault, and told him that he felt "very bad." He insisted that this student should slap him back, or accept 250 dollars from him. (In Shantung, a slap in the face is also called 250)

This is his original features. His imitation of "Lord Shih" and "Lord Pao" in "travelling incognito to get in touch with the masses for their opinions" and calling himself "Han the incorruptible" is the development of this nature. Consequently, he is always so naive that he makes himself a laughing stock, and when he comes across complicated situations, he would have a headache. It is also because of this that he has been fooled by Japanese imperialism--and of course, there are also many other factors responsible for this.

After the outbreak of the nationwide war of resistance on "August 13," shouldn't Han Fu-chü prepare himself for battle? -- there was the possibility of war breaking out in Tsingtao at any moment. Naturally he should be so prepared, fore even a feudal warlord should also be prepared for war in order to protect his own base. Moreover, Han Fu-chü had demonstrated himself very well by expressing a desire for the peaceful settlement of the Sian Incident and giving preferential treatment to the students from the Northeast University who came south to present a petition.

Please note, under the pen of Chang Ch'un-ch'iao--this "counter-revolutionary who pretended to be a revolutionary" and paid lip service to Marxism-Leninism, how lovable was this reactionary warlord chieftain Han Fu-chü, who handed over the whole of Shantung Province to the Japanese imperialists without putting up a fight! He was a "rustic" "from the countryside" with "a peasant's naivety," "very much like the Soviet hero Comrade Chapayev." He was also "Han the incorruptible" who "demonstrated himself very well" in the war of resistance. He abandoned the whole of Shantung Province and ran away without putting up a fight only because he "was fooled by the Japanese imperialists." In a word, this warlord chieftain who was reactionary in the extreme was actually embellished as a Ha-po-yang type of revolutionary hero. This is

the most "remarkable" part of the article! Nevertheless, this has provided us with some revelation: Since a reactionary chieftain could be disguised as a revolutionary hero thirty-eight years ago, then today thirty-eight years afterward, it is naturally also possible to vilify the genuine revolutionary leading cadres as "reactionary chieftains." Between the two, isn't it entirely possible to completely change them at will under the reactionary pen of Chang Ch'un-ch'iao? Is this not precisely what the "gang of four" have been doing all these years?

Playing Up Chiang Kai-shek

As everybody knows, Chiang Kai-shek was the public enemy of the people and an even more wicked Satanic killer. Before Liberation, he imposed ruthless fascist rule in the whole country, and before and during the war of resistance, he all along nurtured schemes to destroy the Communist Party. He pretended to fight a war of resistance, but was actually opposed to communism. In the name of forming an alliance with communism in the war of resistance, he actually practiced capitulation for opposing communism. The great War of Resistance Against Japan of the Chinese people was fought under the leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee. The victory of the War of Resistance Against Japan was a great victory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, and a great victory of the people of the whole country. How then did Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, this "counter-revolutionary pretending to be a revolutionary," look at the whole affair? Please take a look at his "remarkable" article.

> At that time (Note: After the outbreak of the nationwide war of resistance on August 13), the country from top to bottom waged war against Japan under the leadership of Generalissimo Chiang.
>
> .....
>
> Now that Han Fu-chü has been executed before a firing squad, this shows that Generalissimo Chiang is determined to conduct the War of Resistance Against Japan until final victory is won, and that Generalissimo Chiang is sure of ultimate victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan and is determined to reform his own armed forces, in other word, to build a unified national defense army on the foundation of the present armed forces.

Thirty-eight years later today, let us strip off the mask and look at Chang Ch'un-ch'iao who constantly gave lip service to Marxism-Leninism, habitually "pulled up a great banner for use as tigerskin," branded others as capitulationists, revisionists, capitalist-roaders and counter-revolutionaries on the one hand, picked up and swung his evil cudgel to knock down revolutionary cadres and revolutionary people on the other, and considered that only he was "revolutionary." Actually 38 years ago, he said nothing else except "under the leadership of Generalissimo Chiang," and "Generalissimo Ch'iang's determination to conduct the War of Resistance Against Japan until final victory is won." This rascal who at present is "Left" to an "alarming" degree was at that time actually Right to a disgusting degree.

Promoting the Wang Ming Line

Another "remarkable" part of this evil article is the frenzied promotion of Wang Ming's Right-capitulationist line. This article openly says:

> We advocate: Unity of military command, unity of operational planning, unity of education and discipline, and unity of equipment and supplies....and the establishment of military works for national defense.

Everybody knows that when the Right-opportunist chieftain Wang Ming returned from the Soviet Union in November 1937, he immediately cast forth a Right-capitulationist line in December at a meeting of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee to frantically oppose the proletarian revolutionary line of the great leader Chairman Mao. Later, Wang Ming also successively published a series of articles and speeches, such as "Key to Saving the Situation," to frantically promote his Right-capitulationist line in a vain attempt to hand the leadership of the War of Resistance Against Japan over to the Kuomintang. He put forth the Right-capitulationist slogans of "Unity of command, unity of organization, unity of armament, unity of discipline, unity of treatment, unity of operational planning and unity of operations and actions," and tried to hand the army led by our Party over to Chiang Kai-shek. Please note, isn't it true that what Chang Ch'un-ch'iao frenziedly "advocated" here was precisely the Right-capitulationist line of Wang Ming? It is not at all surprising for the advocate of the Right-capitulationist line more than thirty years ago to become an anti-Party careerist, conspirator and ultra-Rightist more than thirty years afterward, for this is really "the development of this nature."

This article is worth reading by us for it is a rare teaching material by negative example. It not only has vividly preserved the Right-capitulationist features of Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, but has also revealed to us that as the history of these "counter-revolutionaries pretending to be revolutionaries" in the "gang of four" invariably could not be shown to people, they always wear a mask, and it is necessary to rip off their masks before we could see their true features.

When criticizing Bonaparte, Marx said: "On Bonaparte the status of the pretender and that of a bankrupt adventurer were closely integrated, and he concluded that he was charged with the mission of restoring the empire." ("The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte," Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. I, p. 641) How fitting is this for the criticism of the "gang of four"! However, there is something even more fitting, for Marx also said: "Thiers is a master in small state rougery, a virtuoso in perjury and treason, a craftsman in all the petty stratagems, cunning devices, and base perfidies of parliamentary party-warfare; never scrupling, when out of office, to fan a revoluiton and to stifle it in blood when at the helm of the state; with class prejudices standing him in the place of ideas, and vanity in the place of a heart; his private life is as infamous as his public life is odious." ("The Civil War in France," Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. II, p. 360)

Isn't it true that the "gang of four" all day long give lip service to Marxism-Leninism? So, let us apply these two statements by Marx on them!

* * *

"GANG OF FOUR"

"Three Dos and Three Don'ts" Are Sharp Weapons for Discerning the Bourgeoisie Inside the Party

- a critique of the crime of the "gang of four" in practicing revisionism, disunity, intrigue and conspiracy

by

Cheng Chin (郑津)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 7, 1976)

When our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao was seriusly ill and after he passed away, the anti-Party bourgeois conspirators and careerists Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan were keen on making a vain attempt to usurp supreme leadership in the Party and the state, and we were gravely and actually confronted with danger of the Party turning revisionist and the state changing its color. At the critical juncture of the revolution, the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, with the stately spirit of the proletariat, smashed at a single move the plot of the "gang of four" to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power, thereby saving the revolution and the Party, and winning the wholehearted reverance and ardent support of the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of the whole country.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party -- those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." The bourgeoisie inside the Party collectively represents the interests of the new and old bourgeoisie as well as the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and bad elements in society, and is the most important force for usurping leadership in the Party, seizing power and restoring capitalism. Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the Party, and unrepentant capitalist-roaders still on the capitalist road. They symbolize all the class nature of the reactionary, greedy, corrupt and moribund bourgeoisie. Our struggle with the "gang of four" is a life-and-death battle between the two roads and the two lines.

Chairman Mao summed up the experience of the ten two-line struggles of our Party and put forward the three basic principles, namely, "practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and above-board, and don't intrigue and conspire," thus pointing out for us the criteria for drawing a line of demarcation between the correct line and the incorrect line. They are our sharp weapons for criticizing the "gang of four" made up of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan who practice revisionism, work for disunity and intrigue and conspire.

Whether to practice Marxism or revisionism has always been the key question of the struggle between the two lines. Marxism is the world outlook and methodology of the proletariat and the theory and strategy of proletarian revolution. Only by adhering to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought could the political party of the proletarian revolution lead the proletarian revolution to victory, build socialism and realize communism.

The stand, world outlook and political attitude of this bourgeois gang inside the Party--the "gang of four" made up of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan--are bourgeois, and are always alien to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. However, under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the wider dissemination of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, changes more favorable to the proletariat but unfavorable to the bourgeoisie have occurred in the balance of class forces and the situation of class struggle. This determines that they could not but stealthily peddle revisionist trash under the banner of Marxism.

They styled themselves "authorities in Marxist theory," purloined Marxist phraseology and forged Marxism to achieve their counter-revolutionary end. They always adopted a pragmatic attitude toward Chairman Mao's instructions, made deliberate misinterpretation out of the context and distorted use of those which they considered to be useful, and suppressed and tampered with those which they could not make use of. After Chairman Mao passed away, they forged in a planned and premeditated manner the so-called last will and testament of Chairman Mao for wide publicity. They plotted to achieve the sinister goal of overthrowing the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and usurping supreme leadership in the Party and the state. They wholly revised the three component parts of Marxism--philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism--to an extent that paled all other revisionists into insignificance. They passed idealism for materialism and metaphysics for dialectics, thereby causing idealism to gain in popularity and metaphysics to become rampant. They willfully distorted the dialectical relations between the superstructure and the economic base, between relations of production and productive forces and between politics and economics, and between revolution and production. They replaced proletarian politics with bourgeois politics, sabotaged the socialist revolution and socialist construction and brought about great confusion. They distorted the nature, task and target of the socialist revolution, contravened Chairman Mao's consistent teaching that the main danger is revisionism, and criticized empiricism as the main danger with an ulterior motive. Their purpose was precisely for covering up their own practice of revisionism in a vain attempt to use this to topple the cadres with rich revolutionary experience.

Lenin once denounced Kautsky as "the number one hypocrite and an expert at traducing Marxism." ("The Collapse of the Second International," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. II, p. 663) In the matter of traducing Marxism, even Kautsky would have to play second fiddle to Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan, this bourgeois gang inside the Party. Guided by revisionist theory, they pushed an ultra-Right counter-revolutionary revisionist line with frenzied enthusiasm to oppose Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Their impact was most destructive, and their pernicious influence very deep.

Stalin said: "No matter how the crow may decorate itself with peacock feathers, it is still a crow." ("The 24th Anniversary of the Great October Revolution") No matter how Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan--this bourgeois gang inside the Party--"displayed the banners of other people to smuggle their own contraband," ("Displaying the Banners of Other People," Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXI, p. 116) it was not possible to deceive people for long by passing revisionism for Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, just as it is not possible to pass fish eyes for pearls. The revolutionary people have a high degree of political awareness. They long ago sensed that there was something wrong, noticed their dirty underhand tricks, and kept their resentment in their hearts. Now it is time for them to thoroughly criticize their revisionist trash of all descriptions and to hoe away the poisonous weeds for use as manure so that the flowers of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung thought could bloom more luxuriantly.

To unite or to split is an important question in the struggle between the two lines. The revolutionary political party of the proletariat must lead the proletariat and working people to fulfill the great historic task of destroying all classes and realizing communism, and it invariably regards Party unity as the very life of the Party. Chairman Mao said: "Provided that Communists are united with one heart and one mind, every enemy, however powerful, and every difficulty, however great, will give way." "One is unity within the Party, and the other is the unity of the Party with the people. These are priceless treasures for overcoming difficulties, and comrades of the whole Party should prize these two priceless treasures."

Representing the interests and aspirations of an extremely small handful of people, this bourgeois gang inside the Party--the "gang of four" made up of Wang Hung-wen, Ch'ang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan, who practice restoration, regression and revisionism are in a state of sharp antagonism with the broad masses of Party members and people. To attain their counter-revolutionary goal, they must undermine Party unity and create disunity in the Party. They formed a gang to carry out sectarian activities, clung together and went their own way. They established their own system within the Party, set up a party within the Party, did what they liked to lord it over the others, and placed themselves above Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee.

Chairman Mao again and again warned them: "You'd better take care; don't form a small faction of four people." "Don't form a faction. Those who do will fall." "Don't function as a gang of four, don't do it any more, why do you keep doing it?" Outwardly they pretended to "accept" the warning of Chairman Mao, but actually they basically paid no heed to it, and on the contrary carried out sectarian activities to split the Party with redoubled efforts. They frenziedly opposed our great leader Chairman Mao and our respected and beloved Premier Chou En-lai, opposed the arrangements made by Chairman Mao himself for Comrade Hua Kuo-feng to be his successor, and opposed the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. Wild with ambition, they vainly attempted to make themselves Chairman of the CCP Central Committee and Chairman of the National People's Congress. They basically ran counter to Chairman Mao's policies on inner-Party struggle, that is, the policies of "learning from past mistakes in order to avoid future

ones, and treating the illness to save the patient" and "unity--criticism--unity," carried out "ruthless struggle and merciless attack" and even unscrupulously fabricated accusations to implicate the comrades. They set up "iron and steel works" and "cap-making factories," styled themselves "representatives of the correct line," branded and clubbed people at random, and attempted to overthrow a large number of responsible comrades of the Party, government and army in central organs and local administrations to realize their ambition of usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power. They put their noses into everything, stirred up troubles everywhere, instigated the masses to fight the masses, and undermined the unity of the Party with the people and unity among the people. Their conduct and behavior show that they are the greatest secessionists inside the Party.

In 1971, Chairman Mao pointed out: "Our Party already has a history of 50 years and has gone through ten major struggles on the question of Party line. There were people in these ten struggles who wanted to split our Party, but none were able to do so. This is a question worth studying: such a big country, such a large population, yet no split. The only explanation is that the people, the Party and the entire Party membership are of one mind in opposing a split. The only explanation is that the people, the Party and the entire Party membership are of one mind in opposing a split. In view of its history, this Party of ours has a great future." In the past, the chieftains of opportunist lines had on ten occasions tried to split the Party, but failed in all occasions. Ch'en Tu-hsiu organized the "Trotsky-Ch'en liquidation faction," Chü Ch'iu-pai, Li Li-san and Wang Ming practiced sectarianism; Lo Chang-lung and Chang Kuo-t'ao set up a bogus Central Committee; Kao Kang and Jao Shu-shih rigged up an alliance against the Party; P'eng Te-huai organized a counter-revolutionary millitary club; Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao set up separate bourgeois headquarters. Without exception all were totally defeated in the end. Because this bourgeois gang within the Party--Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan flagrantly carried out secessionist activities, they lost all popular support, became extremely isolated, and could only come to the ignominious end spurned by the Party and the people.

To be open and aboveboard or to intrigue and conspire is another important question in the struggle between the two lines. The revolutionary political party of the proletariat firmly believes that its own cause is consistent with the law of social development and represents the orientation of historical progress, and that the truth and the people are on its side. Therefore, it is always open and aboveboard, "disdains to conceal its views and aims," ("Manifesto of the Communist Party," Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. I, p. 285), and dares to openly proclaim its own revolutionary fighting tasks and the line and policies it adopts.

Since this bourgeois gang within the Party--the "gang of four" made up of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan have to practice revisionism politically and work for disunity organizationally to achieve their sinister goal of restoring capitalism, they are therefore the enemy of the whole Party and the people of the whole country. They dared not

take dignified actions, and could only stealthily seek help from conspiracies and intrigues like petty thieves. Hiding in a dark corner, they spied on the situation and waited for the opportunity to act. They plotted in camera, set fire at the basic level, fabricated rumors to snipe at people, sowed discord and created incidents. They stood truth on its head, confounded black and white, invented things and called a stag a horse. They wagged their tongues to beguile people and create counter-revolutionary public opinion. They summoned the wind and the waves and stirred up confusion everywhere.

When exposing the conspiratorial clique of Bukharin, Marx and Engels said: "To achieve its aim, this organization would use every means and ignore every promise. Rumor, slander, intimidation and assassination--these are all tricks it is familiar with." ("The Socialist Democratic League and the International Workers' Association," Complete Works of Marx and Engels, Vol XVIII, p. 371) These words are likewise a remarkable portrayal of the "gang of four" made up by Wang Hung-wen Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan.

For many years, the "gang of four" made up of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan flagrantly practiced revisionism and disunity, and intrigued and conspired. As a result, there was not a day of peace in the Party, the country and the Army or for the people. This led to public resentment from the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. All their actions have correctly proved Chairman Mao's scientific assertion that the bourgeoisie "is right in the Communist Party," and enabled everybody to see more clearly the danger of the bourgeoisie inside the Party. The acme of ugly performances of the "gang of four" has educated the people by negative example on how to use the sharp weapon of "three dos and three don'ts" to recognize and defeat the bourgeoisie inside the Party. The downfall of the "gang of four" made up of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan is the inevitable result of their perverted actions.

The elimination of these pests is indeed a joyous occasion shared by people all over the country, and amidst the cheers from all parts of the land, an excellent situation is unfolded before us. The people of the whole country are high in spirits and firm in determination. They diligently grasp the revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, and advance with broad strides on all fronts. Under this excellent situation, we must rally more closely round the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, obey the orders of the CCP Central Committee in all actions, more diligently study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the basic line of the Party, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, thoroughly expose and criticize the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, Chiang Ch'ing and Yao Wen-yüan, criticize their counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao.

* * *

PLA Shanghai Garrison Repudiates "Gang of Four"

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 10, 1976)

closely following the strategic plan of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, the commanders and fighters of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army have hit out hard at the anti-party "gang of four".

since they marched into this heroic city which has a glorious revolutionary tradition, the army units under the shanghai garrison have firmly carried out chairman mao's proletarian line in army building under the leadership of chairman mao and the party central committee and, along with the workers and other people in the city, waged a resolute struggle against the class enemies inside and outside the party, thus giving full play to its role as the firm pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat in defending and building this largest city in china. tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the commanders and fighters have greatly heightened their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and raised their ability to distinguish between sham and genuine marxism. they have long discerned the perverse actions of the anti-party gang of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan and hated them in heart. the commanders and fighters were highly elated and inspired by the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the party central committee and of its military commission, the great victory of the party central committee in smashing the plot of the anti-party "gang of four" to usurp party and state power, and by the decision of the party central committee headed by chairman hua to place comrades su chen-hua, ni chih-fu and peng chung in charge of the work in shanghai and to strip chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan and wang hung-wen of all their posts inside and outside the party in shanghai. all the units held rallies and took to the streets to share the joy of victory with the people of shanghai.

the great victory has greatly inspired the soldiers' revolutionary fighting will. they pointed out unanimously that the "gang of four", who had entrenched themselves in high positions, used the portion of power in their hands to push a counter-revolutionary revisionist line in an unbridled manner and peddled enormous amounts of revisionist fallacies in all spheres, spreading their poisonous influence far and wide. the p.l.a. men pledged to display the thorough-going revolutionary spirit

of relentlessly beating the dog in the water and concentrate their efforts on deepening the exposure and repudiation of the "gang of four" and eliminating their poisonous influence so as to better implement chairman mao's revolutionary line and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end. all the barracks, training grounds and sentry posts have been turned into battlefields to fight the "gang of four". the party committee of the shanghai garrison has called mass meetings in the past few days to denounce the gang's monstrous crimes, and the army units under it have held as many as 500 such meetings. many units have organized special criticism groups.

the commanders and fighters of the shanghai garrison are conscientiously studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and applying marxist theory to the deepening exposure and repudiation of the ultra-right nature of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the "gang of four". the commanders and fighters of a battalion, who had served as guards for the great leader chairman mao and the respected and beloved premier chou on many occasions, have been studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao most enthusiastically. many persisted in studying chairman mao's works and writing mass revolutionary criticism materials after getting off mid-night patrol duties. the battalion party committee has held a series of meetings to mobilize the rank-and-file to expose the revisionist absurdities the "gang of four" had spread and the anti-party crimes they had committed in the unit, and to work out plans for study, exposure and criticism. led by the battalion party committee, the fighters are repeatedly studying chairman mao's brilliant work "analysis of the classes in chinese society" and his scientific thesis that the bourgeoisie "is right in the communist party" and "the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road" and exposing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the "gang of four" and their crimes in undermining the socialist revolution and construction, expanding bourgeois right and sucking the blood of the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants. the fighters have come to see that the "gang of four" are no "representatives of the correct line" at all but typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the party and unrepentant capitalist-roaders still travelling on the capitalist road.

commanders and fighters of such heroic units as the "good eighth company on nanking road" and "exemplary company in crossing the yangtze river

(during the war of liberation)" have collected large amounts of materials on the crimes of the "gang of four" in plotting to usurp party and state power and listed various topics for mass criticism. following chairman mao's teaching "read some works of lu hsun", the theoretical groups of many units are learning from lu hsun in using marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as a "scalpel" to dissect the "gang of four", thus showing them to be "maggots" sneaking into the revolutionary camp and bourgeois careerists and conspirators. through study and denunciation, the commanders and fighters have gained a clearer idea of the reactionary ultra-right essence of the "gang of four" and a deeper understanding of the great immediate importance and far-reaching historical significance of the current struggle.

to usurp party and state power, the "gang of four" frenziedly sabotaged army and militia building in a vile attempt to destroy the pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat. with great indignation, the commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. shanghai garrison are thoroughly repudiating the crimes of the "gang of four" in opposing the p.l.a. and making a mess of it. the "gang of four", they said, did their best to depreciate and vilify the people's army founded and nurtured by chairman mao himself. they smeared the excellent situation in the revolutionization of the army under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line and feverishly prepared public opinion for opposing and disrupting the army. they trampled underfoot chairman mao's principle "the party commands the gun" and attempted to turn the gun into a tool to serve their purpose of usurping party and state power. they sabotaged the traditional armed forces system of combining the field army, the local army and the militia, created splits and disrupted the unity within the army and between the army and the people, the commanders and fighters said.

Northeast China Workers Hail Victory Over "Gang of Four"

(NCNA-English Changchun, Nov. 10, 1976)

workers of the changchun no. 1 motor vehicle plant in northeast china were elated at the appointment of comrade hua kuo-feng as chairman of the party central committee and its military commission, and they hailed the great victory in smashing the plot of the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique to usurp party and state power.

carrying huge portraits of chairman mao and red flags and beating drums and gongs and setting off firecrackers, they took to the streets and held rallies to demonstrate their firm support for chairman hua, the leader of our party, and their joy over the great victory in smashing the "gang of four".

the great leader chairman mao personally chose comrade hua kuo-feng to be his successor, the workers said. and he wrote in his own handwriting "with you in charge, i'm at ease" to comrade hua kuo-feng. this expressed chairman mao's boundless trust in comrade hua kuo-feng and the common wish of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, with the boldness of vision characteristic of the proletariat, adopted resolute measures and smashed the plot of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power in the critical juncture when the party was in danger of turning revisionist and the state of changing its political colour. this saved the revolution, saved the party, and ensured the advance of our party and people along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. this is a victory of historic significance.

the more than 7,000 activists in the study of marxist theory, who have been nurtured by mao tsetung thought, are more eager to study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. this has led to a new upsurge in the study throughout the plant. the workers are determined to use marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as a sharp weapon for denouncing the counter-revolutionary crimes of the "gang of four". in their sparetime before and after shift they conscientiously study chairman mao's thesis on class struggle and comrade wu teh's important speech at peking's celebration rally in order to understand more clearly the immediate importance and far-reaching significance of the great victory in smashing the plot of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power.

they also make full use of the loudspeaker system, blackboards, posters and criticism billboards to criticize the "gang of four". the foundry workshop has put up hundreds of big-character posters to denounce the crimes of the "gang of four" in betraying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, tampering with chairman mao's directives, practising revisionism and splittism, and conspiring against the party and state. veteran worker chiang teh-chen of the chassis workshop said at a criticism meeting: "the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party gang refused to heed chairman mao's teachings and established a system of their own inside the party to go their own way. they lorded it over others and even placed themselves above chairman mao and the party central committee. they interfered with the implementation of chairman mao's revolutionary line and strategic plan, and sabotaged the socialist revolution and construction. they are the sworn enemy of our working class."

inspired by the great victory, the workers and cadres of the changchun no. 1 motor vehicle plant are more consciously carrying out the principle of "grasping revolution, promoting production". they are determined to achieve still greater success as concrete action to denounce the "gang of four". by the end of september, they had fulfilled 80 per cent of their annual production plan. they are now striving for the overfulfillment of their plan.

Excellent Situation in Shanghai's Revolution and Production

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 10, 1976)

people in shanghai, china's biggest industrial city, are launching a drive to expose and condemn the counter-revolutionary crimes of the anti-party "gang of four".

the victory in smashing the anti-party cabal has brought great satisfaction to the people and added to their enthusiasm for socialism, resulting in a marked increase in industrial production. the city's total industrial output last month was 5.5 per cent greater than that for october last year.

in the past three weeks and more, the people of shanghai have warmly hailed chairman hua kuo-feng

as the leader of the party and warmly celebrated the great victory in smashing the plot of the anti-party "gang of four" to usurp party and state power. big-character posters and wall newspapers exposing and condemning the wang-chang-chiang-yao gang are seen everywhere, in factories, people's communes, government organizations, schools and streets.

many veteran workers of the shanghai no. 1 steel plant had the honour to see chairman mao in september, 1958 when the great leader came to inspect the plant. they have written many big-character posters to expose and denounce the counter-revolutionary crimes of the "gang of four". they said: "for a long time the 'gang of four' plotted to usurp party and state power, as evidenced by their insidious activities in shanghai. as early as in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, they wantonly opposed the esteemed and beloved premier chou en-lai. after the premier passed away, they redoubled their efforts to create counter-revolutionary public opinion and bring pressure to bear on the party central committee headed by chairman mao in an attempt to boost the conspirator and careerist chang chun-chiao to premiership. the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts was initiated and led by chairman mao, but the 'gang of four' used the occasion to spread in shanghai materials attacking leading cadres at the central and provincial levels. their aim was to overthrow a large number of leading party, government and army cadres who follow chairman mao's revolutionary line and thus to pave way for their usurpation of party and state power. they spread rumours to deceive the people, thrusted their nose into everything and created disturbances everywhere. they are indeed a bunch of rascals bringing calamities to the country and people."

big-character posters and huge streamers have been put up in colleges and schools where a militant atmosphere prevails. worker-peasant-soldier students and teachers said proudly: "shanghai is the birthplace of the communist party of china founded by our great leader chairman mao. it is also the place where the 'january storm' arose. we must carry forward the revolutionary spirit of the 'january storm' and eliminate the 'four pests'." the revolutionary teachers and students of futan university and the shanghai teachers' university angrily pointed out that the "gang of four" used the mass media under their control to oppose the great leader chairman mao, the esteemed and beloved premier chou and the party central committee headed by chairman hua.

they extolled themselves and tried by every means to create counter-revolutionary public opinion for their usurpation of top party and state leadership.

at gatherings or in posters, shanghai literary and art workers exposed the counter-revolutionary activities of the "gang of four" in sabotaging the revolution in literature and art and using literature and art as an instrument to glorify themselves and carry out anti-party conspiratorial activities for the usurpation of party and state power. they unmasked the "gang of four" who frenziedly opposed chairman mao's policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend". they said: the "gang of four" lauded chiang ching as the "standard-bearer" of the revolution in literature and art, but actually she was the chief culprit in sabotaging that revolution. the shanghai literary and art workers have created a number of songs, dances and theatrical items in the proletarian revolutionary spirit and used them as weapons to fight against the "gang of four" and in defence of chairman mao's revolutionary line in literature and art.

the overthrow of the "gang of four" has brought joy to everyone. the revolutionary enthusiasm suppressed for years by the four rascals has erupted like a volcano. following the great policy of "grasp revolution, promote production" formulated by chairman mao, the workers of many factories have chalked up one production record after another.

compared with the same period of last year, the output of the shanghai instruments and meters industry in october this year increased by 24.6 per cent and that of the shanghai textile industry, 13.8 per cent. the total volume of cargo passing through the port of shanghai in october this year was 8.6 per cent more than the original target and that of foreign trade goods, 9.4 per cent more. shanghai's handicrafts industry produced in october this year eight per cent more goods than in october last year and the quality of the products was better.

the shanghai no. 10 steel plant produced 7.8 per cent more rolled steel in october than in september this year, or 27.4 per cent more than in october, 1975. the shanghai no. 13 radio plant set a new production record and completed its 1976 production plan by the end of last month.

Workers of Central China Machinery Plant
Denounce Anti-Party "Gang of Four"

(NCNA-English Changsha, Nov. 11, 1976)

more than 20,000 workers, cadres and their family members in the chiangnan machinery plant of hunan province have launched a new upsurge in the study of chairman mao's works and roundly denounced the heinous crimes of the anti-party "gang of four". they are responding to the call of the party central committee headed by chairman hua.

"the rascals in this gang," the workers said, "donned red caps, paid lip service to marxist-leninist phrases and took control of the propaganda media. if we do not study in depth the works of marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao and fail to grasp marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, we will not be able to make penetrating criticism of their counter-revolutionary revisionist line and eliminate their poisonous influence."

members of the plant party committee have time and again studied chairman mao's important instructions issued during the great proletarian cultural revolution and his severe criticisms of the "gang of four" to tear from this gang their masks as "marxist theorists". plant party committee secretary wang tung-feng said, "the 'gang of four' pitched their tunes at the highest, shouted the most militant slogans and pretended to be more revolutionary than anybody else. but actually they used these as ruses to cover up their true features while practising revisionism, acting divisively and engaging in conspiracies in their criminal attempts to usurp the party and state power. they are revisionist political swindlers who adopted the guise of marxists." deputy party committee secretary chiao shih-jen compared the ugly features of the "gang of four" with those of other chieftains of opportunist lines and showed that they shared the same line politically, ideologically and tactically. he said, "wang ming called himself 'a hundred percent bolshevik', but he was bent on factional, conspiratorial activities; liu shao-chi passed himself off as 'liu-ks' but he recruited deserters and mutineers to form a narrow self-seeking clique in his try at subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat; shouting 'my ideal is to have firm faith in marxism-leninism', lin piao never showed up without a copy of quotations in hand and never opened his mouth without shouting 'long live' and speaking soft words to your face while stabbing you in the back in an attempt to assassinate the

great leader chairman mao and establish a feudal, fascist dynasty of the lin family; the acts of the 'gang of four' were all lifted from the trash of these forefathers of theirs." deputy party committee secretary pu ku-hsiang, who had the honour of seeing the great leader chairman mao on a number of occasions, pointed out three reasons why all those who practise revisionism are bound to fail. first, the chinese people have the chinese communist party armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, led by chairman hua kuo-feng and guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, which enable them to see through and smash schemes to usurp party and state power; secondly, such counter-revolutionaries push the revisionist line and engage in splittism, intrigues and conspiracies to move against the revolutionary trend and they are bound to be crushed by the wheel of history. thirdly, they have no truth in their hands and have no support from the masses and are a small clique who enjoy no sympathy and have degenerated into a heap of filth, despised and rejected by the masses.

in the light of the history of the struggle between the two lines within the party, workers and cadres of the plant have repeatedly studied chairman mao's teaching "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire" and have deepened their understanding of these three basic principles. chien chia-hua, a veteran red army woman and now a retired cadre, recalled how chang kuo-tao intrigued and conspired and engaged in splittism during the long march, how the fourth front army to which she then belonged suffered serious defeats in which two of her brothers sacrificed their lives. she restudied the basic principles of the "three dos and three don'ts" and was seized with searing anger at the "gang of four". she said: "upholding our party's unity and unification is chairman mao's consistent teaching and the fundamental guarantee for our party to defeat all class enemies both at home and abroad. since the 'gang of four' practised revisionism and splittism and engaged in conspiracies, we will, under the leadership of the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, wage a thoroughgoing struggle against them and expose every aspect of their criminal schemes."

the workers conscientiously studied chairman mao's brilliant work "on practice" and his thesis on the principal danger of revisionism at present. they penetratingly criticized from the outer aspects to the essence, the sordid conduct of the "gang of four" in tampering with chairman mao's directives and opposing empiricism but not dogmatism. with

chairman mao's thought as a weapon, the workers of the no. 7 workshop analysed that both empiricism and dogmatism are a distortion of marxism-leninism and are two poisonous melons on the same vine of revisionism. to oppose revisionism one must fight against both empiricism and dogmatism, and should not oppose one and leave the another. in the name of attacking empiricism and in order to usurp party and state power and restore capitalism, the "gang of four" attempted to overthrow large numbers of leading cadres who have a wealth of fighting experience and who persevere in chairman mao's revolutionary line. workers said angrily: "this is the usual tactic. they know nothing of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and are only capable of bullying and slandering people, allow only those who bow down to them to prosper while hitting at those who resist them. they do as they please and lord it over others. they have gone to the heights of insidiousness, viciousness and shamelessness."

workers at the chiangnan machinery plant and their families indignantly criticized the "gang of four" and studied hard chairman mao's teachings. a veteran worker wu tzu-cheng, who suffered bitterly in the old society and has a deep class hatred, gathered his family before the portrait of chairman mao to study chairman mao's work "analysis of the classes in chinese society". through the study, they understood that though the "gang of four" and the landlord and comprador classes described in this brilliant work are from two different societies, they share the same corrupt characteristics of dying classes and represent the most backward and reactionary relations of production in china. they are lackeys of imperialism. mao tsetung thought made wu see clearly the reactionary essence of the "gang of four". he said: "i suffered half of my life in the old society. now the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan want to drag us back to the old society and plunge us again into oppression and misery. they are vicious. under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng, we must carry through to the end the struggle against the 'gang of four' and not stop before completely overthrowing and discrediting them."

in conclusion the article says that an atmosphere of militant unity prevails throughout the plant. the situation of grasping revolution and promoting production is excellent. both output and variety of products in the plant are growing steadily. the workers are determind to continue their triumphant advance and win new victories in both revolution and production.

Mass Criticism of "Gang of Four" at Peking General Petrochemical Works

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 11, 1976)

led by the enterprise's party committee, the workers, cadres and technicians of the peking general petrochemical works are exposing and repudiating the vile crimes of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan in attempting to usurp party and state power and their counter-revolutionary revisionist line. the workers and staff are determined to rally closely round the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng to win still greater victories in socialist revolution and construction.

the peking general petrochemical works is a complex built and developed during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the workers and staff are infuriated at the crimes of the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique in betraying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, undermining the socialist revolution and construction and violating the principles and tradition of our party. big-character posters and wall and blackboard newspapers exposing the crimes of the "gang of four" have been put up and denunciation and criticism meetings held in all plants under the enterprise.

the party organizations at all levels in the enterprize look upon the exposure and denunciation of the crimes of the anti-party "gang of four" as a matter of cardinal importance. the members of the standing committee of the enterprise's party committee have taken the lead in studying chairman mao's relevant teachings and the directives issued by the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng and in exposing and repudiating the crimes of the "gang of four". study classes of various kinds have been run at various levels to help the masses recognise the ultra-right essence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the "gang of four" and gain a deep understanding of the nature and significance of the current struggle.

by contrasting chairman mao's teachings with the deeds of the "gang of four", the workers of the oil refinery, chemical works and chemical research institute under the enterprise have become fully aware that the line pushed by the "gang of four" is a counter-revolutionary revisionist line, an ultra-right line. the workers said: "chairman mao always taught us that revisionism is the main danger. but the 'gang of four' alleged that empiricism was the main danger. under the signboard of opposing

empiricism, they attacked and persecuted those comrades who implement chairman mao's revolutionary line so as to further their sinister attempt to usurp party and state power."

the workers pointed out: "the 'gang of four', which betrayed marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, attempted to overthrow a large number of leading army, government and party comrades in central organs and various localities. the essence of their attempt was to usurp supreme party and state leadership, turn the marxist party into a revisionist party, the dictatorship of the proletariat into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and socialism into capitalism, forfeit the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao and bring about a nation-wide counter-revolutionary restoration."

contrasting the beautiful words of the "gang of four" with their vile deeds, the workers exposed the true colours of these bourgeois conspirators and careerists. this gang frenziedly opposed and persecuted chairman mao in private while talking glibly and loudly about supporting and representing chairman mao. they advertised themselves as advocates of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought while in fact they tampered with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and chairman mao's directives and opposed chairman mao's revolutionary line on a series of domestic and international questions. while paying lip service to the criticism of slavish comprador philosophy they worshipped things foreign, fawned on foreigners, maintained illicit foreign relationship and unscrupulously practised capitulationism and national betrayal. they palmed themselves off as models in restricting bourgeois right, but in fact they did their utmost to seize prerogatives, squander national wealth and suck people's blood. they pushed an ultra-right revisionist line in the guise of marxism and styled themselves as "leftists" who were "always right". many vetaren workers said with anger: "what 'leftists' excl. they are nothing but out-and-out counter-revolutionary double-dealers. we must strip them of their disguise and expose their crimes against the party and the revolution."

the criticism of the "gang of four" has greatly enhanced the socialist enthusiasm of the workers and developed the excellent situation. adhering to the principle of "grasping revolution, promoting production", the cadres and workers are determined to make up for the losses caused by the "gang of four" and make greater contributions so that china will in the soonest possible time realize the grand plan chairman mao mapped out for the comprehensive

modernization of agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology before the end of the century. the workers are deepening the mass movement to learn from taching and working hard to tap the potential of the enterprise, increase production and practise economy.

210 kilometres of pipelines at the tungfanghung oil refinery were to be protected against frost and corrosion before winter set in. the work would require at least six months to accomplish if only professional teams were depended on. displaying the communist spirit of work, the 600 cadres and several thousand workers of the refinery launched a mass campaign and fulfilled the task within 12 days, thus creating favourable conditions for winter production.

the newly commissioned chemical equipment at the general petrochemical works operated well in october. the enterprise's total industrial output value in october was up by eighty percent over september, itself a record month, or 110 percent above the same period of last year. the amount of crude oil processed and the output of gasoline, kerosene, diesel oil, lubricating oil, synthetic rubber, chemical fertilizer, plastics and alkyl benzene (detergent material) all surpassed state quotas. the yearly targets for many products have already been fulfilled ahead of schedule.

SUPPORT OF CCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S DECISIONS

The Working Class Is Forever Loyal to Chairman Mao's Brilliant Thought

by

the CCP Committee of Tach'ing

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 11, 1976)

The decision of the CCP Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the decision of the CCP Central Committee on the publication of the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung and the preparation for the publication of the Collected Works of Mao Tsetung have given full expression to the common wish of the working class and the broad masses of people in Tach'ing. The workers said excitedly: Chairman Mao is the great leader of our Party, our army and all nationalities of our country and is the never-setting red sun in our hearts. The decision of the CCP Central Committee on the establishment of a memorial hall for Chairman Mao Tse-tung will enable our descendants in all generations to come to pay respects to his remains, remember his magnificent contributions, review his teachings and will arouse their revolutionary spirit. This has our warm support! Chairman Mao's works are immortal Marxist-Leninist literature and are an inexhaustible ideological treasurehouse. The Party Central Committee's decision on the publication of the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung and the preparation for the publication of the Collected Works of Mao Tsetung will enable us to study better Chairman Mao's works, continuously raise our level of Marxist theory, heighten our consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies and run all socialist undertakings still better. This has our wholehearted support!

For more than one month, through calling to mind Chairman Mao's profound devotion to the laboring people, recalling Chairman Mao's affectionate concern for Tach'ing and reviewing the process of development of the Tach'ing Oilfield, the daughters and sons of Tach'ing have deeply felt that: It was Chairman Mao who had saved us from trials and privations of a thousand years and it was Chairman Mao who had opened up for us the road to happiness for 10,000 generations. Chairman Mao's directives and concern are a powerful driving force behind the continuous progress of Tach'ing. Every victory of the Tach'ing Oilfield was a victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and a dainty fruit of Mao Tsetung thought.

We will never forget that in the early sixties when the Soviet revisionist renegade clique vainly attempted to take petroleum as a means to strangle us and Liu Shao-ch'i and company whipped up the sinister wind of closing down factories, it was the great leader Chairman Mao who approved the organization of a battle for petroleum production in Tach'ing; it was Chairman Moa's brilliant works "On Practice" and "On Contradiction" that guided us to take class struggle as the key link, to keep a tight grip on the principal contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and to brave

the storms, fight amidst hardships and rely on our own efforts. We took only a little bit more than three years' time to build the Tach'ing Oilfield.

We will never forget that in 1964 the great leader Chairman Mao issued the great call, "In industry, learn from Tach'ing" and personally set up Tach'ing as the standard-bearer. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the great leader Chairman Mao led us to fight Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing and to penetratingly criticize revisionism and capitalism, thereby bringing about rapid development in the Tach'ing Oilfield. Tach'ing of today, in terms of crude oil output, is the equivalent of six Tach'ings in 1965, the year before the great cultural revolution. A look at the excellent situation in the vast oilfield of today arouses all the more our infinite reverence for and deep memories of Chairman Mao.

Recently, the Party committee of Tach'ing especially called the 2nd plenary meeting of the 2nd Party committee and passed the resolution, "Carry out Chairman Mao's behests, whip up a new upsurge in studying Mao Tsetung thought, and swear to carry the red banner of Tach'ing personally set up by Chairman Mao until communism is achieved." We are determined to respond to the call of the Party Central Committee and whip up a new upsurge in studying the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao throughout the oilfield. Inspired by the two important decisions of the Party Central Committee, we are determined to seriously study Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, to study Chairman Mao's series of important directives given in the struggles to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, to penetratingly criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and keep on beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. We are determined to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire," to rally closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, to uphold the solidarity and unity of the Party, to strengthen our sense of organization and discipline, to obey the orders of the Party Central Committee in all our actions and to resolutely fight against all words and deeds that run counter to the three fundamental principles.

Ours is a party founded by Chairman Mao himself and long tested in the raging fire of class struggle and the two-line struggle and is a great, glorious and correct party. Historical experience tells us that it is by no means easy to topple our Party. Any people turning against Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and tampering with Chairman Mao's instructions and any people practicing revisionism and disunity and embarking on intrigues and conspiracies are doomed to failure. We are determined to persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, firmly put proletarian politics in command, strive to train a contingent of the iron man type capable of combating and preventing revisionism, consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the great cultural revolution, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, win still greater victories and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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With the Bright Light Guiding the Way, the Fighters Are At Heart True to the Party

by

the Red 1st Company of a certain PLA unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 11, 1976)

After hearing the decision of the CCP Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council, and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the decision of the CCP Central Committee on the publication of the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung and the preparation for the publication of the Collected Works of Mao Tsetung, everyone of the cadres and fighters of our Red 1st Company was excited and ran to spread the news to each other. The two important decisions of the Central organs spell out the words in our hearts and give expression to the common wish of the people of our country and the revolutionary people of the world.

Chairman Mao was the great leader of our Party, our Army and the people of all nationalities of our country and was a great teacher to the proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people in the international arena. The establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung in the capital city of Peking will forever enable millions upon millions of armymen and civilians and the revolutionary people the world over to see Chairman Mao's determined and composed features. This is a great inspiration and education to the people of the whole country.

For over half a century, the great leader Chairman Mao integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the revolution, inherited, safeguarded and developed Marxism-Leninism in all respects and enriched the treasurehouse of Marxist theory. Chairman Mao's works are immortal Marxist-Leninist literature and are forever a beacon light guiding us to advance along the bright road to communism. The publication of Chairman Mao's works is of great immediate importance and far-reaching historical significance not only to the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country in carrying out Chairman Mao's behests and carrying through the proletarian revolutionary cause to the end, but also to the cause of liberation undertaken by the proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over. This is a major event in the annals of the development of Marxism. We revolutionary fighters are filled with infinite joy over this and voice our resolute support for it.

Oh, Chairman Mao, Chairman Mao! It was you who founded our great Party and great Army. Thanks to the guidance of your thought, our army started from scratch and has grown up from a small scale and advanced from victory to victory. Recalling the fighting course of our company, we feel more deeply that our every step forward, our every victory, is a result of the guidance of your revolutionary line.

Our Red 1st Company was a Red Army company which Chairman Mao personally charged some Party representatives to establish at the early stage of the Second Revolutionary Civil War. On the day the company was founded, we made an oath to Chairman Mao: "Our red hearts are true to the Party. We will stay loyal to the revolution, safeguard the red flag and fight to the last!" From that time on, we at all times fought by the side of Chairman Mao and shouldered the glorious task of safeguarding Chairman Mao. While the ever-radiating Tsungyi Conference was in session, our company gloriously shouldered the task of standing guard at the conference. We saw with our own eyes how Chairman Mao criticized the mistakes of the opportunist line within the Party and saved the Party, the Red Army and the Chinese revolution at the most critical moment of the Chinese revolution. Oh, Chairman Mao, Chairman Mao! We saw with our own eyes how you worked tirelessly day and night for the Chinese revolution and the world revolution and made magnificent contributions to the cause of liberation of the whole of mankind.

Looking back at the past and at things today, we have learned from our militant life in the past 50 years and more this immutable truth: Mao Tsetung thought is the banner which makes us invincible. Though Chairman Mao has left us forever, yet Mao Tsetung thought will forever illuminate the course of our advance. We must respond to the call of the Party Central Committee and whip up a new upsurge in studying the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, so that Mao Tsetung thought will be passed on from generation to generation. We must rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, uphold the solidarity and unity of the Party, strengthen our sense of organization and discipline, obey the orders of the Party Central Committee in all our actions, adhere to the three fundamental principles, "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't conspire and intrigue," and fight resolutely against all words and deeds that run counter to these three fundamental principles. We must penetratingly criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and continue to fight the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. We will forever do a good job in standing guard and doing patrol duty for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We pledge that we will carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by Chairman Mao!

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COAL PRODUCTION

Inner Mongolian Coal Mine Fulfills 1976 Production Plan

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Nov. 10, 1976)

the wuta coal mine in the inner mongolian autonomous region completed its yearly quotas for tunnelling footage and coal production 78 and 70 days ahead of schedule respectively. it also overfulfilled its yearly target for profit to be handed over to the state.

this news came at a time when the whole country was warmly celebrating comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the c.p.c. central committee military commission and hailing the victory in smashing the plot of the anti-party "gang of four" to usurp party and state power.

in the course of achieving this great victory in production, all workers and staff of the coal mine waged a resolute struggle against the crimes of the "gang of four" in undermining revolution and production. led by the mine's party committee, the workers and staff acted upon chairman mao's great strategic plan by criticizing teng hsiao-ping, beating back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, grasping revolution and promoting production, and deepening the mass campaign to learn from taching, national pace-setter in industry. in the first half of this year, 56 advanced units and 2,000 advanced workers emerged and the monthly output of 16 out of the 24 coal extracting teams in the mine reached or topped 10,000 tons. six extracting teams on ten different occasions broke the autonomous region's records in coal production, per work-face output and per work-face tunnelling footage. inspired by the two wise decisions of the leading central organs on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung and on the publication of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and preparations for the publication of the "collected works of mao tsetung", a campaign for the preschedule fulfilment of the yearly targets was unfolded in october. thanks to the concerted efforts of the workers and staff, this object was finally achieved.

the workers and staff of the mine have expressed their determination to answer the call of the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng

by going all out, aiming high and building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results. they have pledged to produce more and better coal so as to contribute to the fight against the "gang of four".

WHEAT SOWING

Wheat Sowing Completed in Major Growing Areas in Northern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 5, 1976)

sowing of winter wheat has been completed in good time in shantung, honan, hopei and shansi provinces and rural peking, the five major growing areas in northern china, despite natural adversities.

in shantung, where a record wheat harvest was gathered earlier last summer, four million hectares of land has been sown. special construction teams were set up in many places to build irrigation works in preparation for a still greater harvest next year.

most of the 2.7 million hectares of wheat sown in hopei this autumn is now a lush green. the commune peasants are intensifying field management with tremendous socialist enthusiasm to ensure sturdy growth and safe overwintering of the crop.

despite a serious drought, peasants in honan worked with soaring revolutionary drive to get the over four million hectares of wheat field in the province sown in season.

autumn harvest and sowing in the rural areas of peking were completed fast and well though a greater acreage was brought under wheat this year.

in shansi, the speed and quality of wheat sowing were higher than any previous year and the wheat area was larger than last year's. most of the seeds have now sprouted and the crop is doing fine.

hampered by rain and low temperature, the autumn crops in hopei, shantung and rural peking ripened later than usual this year. honan on the other hand was struck by a serious dry spell. all this entailed great difficulties for the timely sowing of winter wheat. turning their memory of chairman

mao into tremendous strength in the days of autumn sowing, rural cadres and commune peasants in these areas fought a determined battle against the elements in the revolutionary spirit of triumphing over nature. people in honan mobilized every available tool and instrument to water the fields, sometimes carrying water with buckets and shoulder poles, to ensure timely sowing of wheat.

the excellent news that comrade hua kuo-feng was appointed chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and of its military commission and that the scheme of the anti-party "gang of four" to usurp party and state power was shattered fired the people with redoubled enthusiasm to grasp revolution and promote production. while celebrating the occasion at demonstrations and rallies, people indignantly denounced the "gang of four" for their crimes in trying to seize party and state power, sabotage the movement to learn from tachai and disrupt revolution and production. all this added to their enthusiasm and lent a fresh impetus to the work of wheat sowing.

in a conscious effort to restrict bourgeois right, leading cadres at all levels and office functionaries joined the peasants in the autumn harvest and sowing, thereby greatly encouraging the masses in their drive to lay a good foundation for an even better harvest next year.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Argentine Revolutionary Communist Party Central Committee Greets Comrade Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1976)

the central committee of the argentine revolutionary communist party sent a letter on november 1 to comrade hua kuo-feng, most warmly greeting his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china.

the letter says: on the occasion of your appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, the central committee of the argentine revolutionary communist party extends to you and the central committee of the communist party of china warmest fraternal congratulations and wishes you tremendous successes in implementing the line formulated by comrade mao tsetung in his lifetime and in fulfilling the great cause left behind by him.

the letter says: in the fiery struggles against imperialism, social-imperialism, modern revisionism with the soviet revisionists at the centre and reactionaries of various countries, the relations of revolutionary friendship between our two parties have been tempered. we take pride in having such relations and will strive to make them increasingly consolidated and unbreakable.

the letter continues: the heroic traditions of the chinese communist party and the tremendous contributions it has made in the struggles against revisionism and in defence of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and the dictatorship of the proletariat -- all this has been carried on and developed as a result of the great proletarian cultural revolution and has set an immortal example for us to follow.

the letter says in conclusion: we are fully convinced that in the historic mission undertaken by the chinese communist party, the proletariat of china, the chinese people and the world's proletariat and marxist-leninists to carry on the great cause left behind by comrade mao tsetung, our two parties will continue to strengthen the unity between them, between our two countries and between our two peoples.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Austrian Guest

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1976)

yu chan, chinese vice-foreign minister, met and had a friendly talk here this evening with ilse leiten berger, deputy editor-in-chief of the austrian "die presse".

CHINA AND BOLIVIA

Bolivian Communist Party (M-L) Greets Hua Kuo-feng on His Appointment

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1976)

oscar zamora medinaceli, first secretary of the central committee of the communist party (marxist-leninist) of bolivia, has sent a letter to comrade hua kuo-feng expressing warmest congratulations on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee.

the letter says: the central committee of the communist party (marxist-leninist) of bolivia and all its members are exceedingly glad to extend warmest fraternal greetings to you on your appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee.

the letter says: since the departure of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and the oppressed nations and oppressed people of the world and the indisputable great teacher of the world proletariat, the central committee of the communist party of china has made many correct, important and valuable decisions which clearly and forcefully demonstrate that under your leadership, the communist party of china, faithfully maintaining the cause of chairman mao tsetung, is determined to defend and hold high the glorious red banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and carry the cause of the proletariat through to the end.

it adds: it is our absolute belief that under your leadership, the communist party of china and

the people's republic of china will further the cause of chairman mao tsetung and build china into a powerful socialist state, an indestructible bulwark of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, a vanguard and base of world revolution and the liberation struggle of the oppressed nations and oppressed people.

the letter says in conclusion: esteemed comrade hua kuo-feng, with profound proletarian affection, we wish you greater successes in your important revolutionary work for the happiness of the chinese pople and the oppressed nations and oppressed people and the proletariat of the world. we reassure you that the relations between our two parties, which are based on the principle of proletarian internationalism and the common defence of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, will be increasingly deepened and become unbreakable.

CHINA AND BOTSWANA

Chinese Ambassador to Botswana Gives Reception for Chinese Newsreel Film Group

(NCNA-English Gaborone, Nov. 9, 1976)

chinese ambassador to botswana chao cheng-yi gave a reception here on the evening of november 5 for the chinese newsreel film group upon the completion of its filming in this country.

botswana acting president quett masire attended the reception.

among the nearly 100 guests present at the reception were also botswana minister of public service and information d.k. kwelagobe, minister of local government and lands l. makgekgenene, assistant minister l. seretse, commissioner of police s.a. hirshfeld and other senior officials.

at the reception which was permeated with a friendly atmosphere, the chinese ambassador expressed thanks for the assistance and cooperation rendered to the chinese film group by the botswana government and friends of all walks of life. toasts were drunk to the further development of friendly relations and cooperation between botswana and china.

on november 4, minister kwelagobe received and had a friendly talk with the chinese newsreel film group.

ambassador chao cheng-yi was present on the occasion.

the chinese film group left here for home today.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Burundi State Leader Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1976)

jean bagaza, president of the supreme revolutionary council of burundi, received chinese ambassador to burundi chen feng at the office of the general staff of the burundi armed forces on november 7, according to a report from bujumbura. they had a friendly talk.

edouard nzambimana, member of the supreme revolutionary council, was present.

CHINA AND CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

President of Central African Republic To Pay Official Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 11, 1976)

at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china, his excellency salah addin anmed bokassa, president of the central african republic and of the central african council of revolution, will arrive in peking on november 15, 1976 for an official visit to china.

Advance Party in Preparation for Visit to China by President of Central African Republic Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 11, 1976)

in preparation for the visit to china by marshal salah addin ahmed bokassa, president of the central african republic and of the central african council of revolution, an advance party led by henri maidou, member of the council of revolution and second vice-premier in charge of national education and the reform of education, arrived in peking by air this morning.

the advance party was welcomed at the airport by vice-premier of the state council wang chen, vice-foreign minister ho ying, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua, departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade chang keng-ho and deputy departmental directors of the foreign ministry lo hsu and liu hua.

michel mahelengamo, ambassador of the central african republic to china, was present.

Vice Premier Wang Chen Gives Banquet in Honor of Advance Party in Preparation for Visit to China by President of Central African Republic

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 11, 1976)

wang chen, vice-premier of the state council, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the advance party in preparation for the visit to china by salah addin ahmed bokassa, president of the central african republic. the advance party is led by second vice-premier henri maidou of the central african republic.

michel mahelengamo, ambassador of the central african republic to china, was present.

present also were ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and chang chih-chiang, vice-minister of public health.

the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere vice-premier wang chen and second vice-premier henri maidou toasted to the constant enhancement of the friendship between the two countries and two peoples of china and the central african republic.

this afternoon, vice-premier wang chen held talks with second vice-premier henri maidou.

CHINA AND COLOMBIA

Colombian Marxist-Leninist League Greets Chairman Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1976)

the national directorate of the marxist-leninist league of colombia on october 29 sent a letter to comrade hua kuo-feng, expressing warm congratulations on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee. the letter reads:

we express our warm greetings to comrade hua kuo-feng, the central committee of the communist party of china, the whole of your party and the chinese people on comrade hua kuo-feng's assumption of the posts of chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, and on their victory in smashing the anti-party plot of the clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan who attempted to usurp the leadership of the party and seize state power and to establish a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. the proletariat and people of china, in their furtherance of the revolutionary cause of the proletariat initiated by chairman mao tsetung, will smash all enemies of the proletariat. the victory over the anti-party clique of the four and the progress made in the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and the repulsion of the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts have consolidated and enhanced the great achievements of the great proletarian cultural revolution. these victories of yours over the bourgeoisie in the party are victories for the entire world proletariat.

we also rejoice immensely at the decisions made on october 8 by the (chinese) leading central organs

on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung and on the publication of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and the preparations for the publication of the "collected works of mao tsetung". these decisions constitute a great contribution to the dissemination all over the world of the invincible mao tsetung thought, marxism-leninism of our era.

CHINA AND EGYPT

New Egyptian Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to NPC Vice Chairman

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1976)

ahmed abdel-salam tawfik, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the arab republic of egypt to the people's republic of china, this afternoon presented his credentials to ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

present on the occasion were ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister, and wen yeh-chan, deputy director of the west asian and north african affairs department, and fu shun-ho, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

officials of the egyptian embassy here were also present.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish Journal Hails China's Great Victory in Shattering Gang of Four

(NCNA-English Helsinki, Nov. 9, 1976)

comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and the great victory in shattering the anti-party "gang of four" were warmly hailed by two editorials carried in "lokakuu (october)", organ of the marxist-leninist groups of finland.

the editorial carried in the 32nd issue of the journal says that comrade hua kuo-feng has been

appointed as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee. the scheme of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power has failed. the chinese people whole-heartedly support the measures adopted by chairman hua kuo-feng against the anti-party "gang of four".

the editorial points out that "the recent developments in china prove once again the marxist truth that class struggle is going on under socialism and that it assumes complicated and even unexpected forms and twists and turns." the result of such political struggles "guided by the marxist-leninist line can only be the consolidation of socialism and the dictatorship of the proletariat," it stresses.

under the title "historic victory", the editorial carried in the 33rd issue of "lokakuu" says, "marxism holds that a man shall be judged by his deeds, not by his words." the "gang of four" is ultra-rightist, it notes.

"it is reported that mao tsetung had long ago warned these four against forming a faction and plotting against the party," the editorial continues. however, "the logic of reactionaries is that the worse their situation, the more they resort to desperate actions. the failure of their attempt to usurp power is an evidence of the complete isolation of the 'gang of four'," the editorial says.

"it also gives an evidence that socialism (in china) today is more consolidated than ever before," the editorial adds. "this is why the exposure of the 'gang of four' is a historic victory for the chinese people," it notes. "after the passing of mao tsetung, the greatest marxist-leninist of our era, the leadership of socialist china remains in the hands of honest communists and china is still marching along the line laid down by mao tsetung," the editorial concludes.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese PLA Men's Basketball Team Leaves for France

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1976)

a 17-member men's basketball team of the chinese people's liberation army led by yuan yu-po with yi feng as its deputy leader left peking by air yesterday on a friendly visit to france at the invitation of the french ministry of defence.

the team was seen off at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned including wang ti-kang, chen chi-tung, shen shao-hsing and lu ting.

present was lieutenant-colonel guy brossollet, military attache of the french embassy here.

French Journalists' Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 11, 1976)

the group of french journalists led by jacques jacquet-francillon, editor of the "le figaro", wound up its visit to china and left peking for home by air this evening.

the group was seen off at the airport by an kang, deputy editor-in-chief of the "people's daily", miao hai-ling, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, mao teh-hou, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration, and wang chen, deputy director of the information department of the foreign ministry.

jean-noel de bouillane de lacoste, counsellor of the french embassy here, was also present.

while in china, the french journalists visited peking, tachai, changsha, shaoshan, kwangchow and hainan island.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Paper Hails Great Victory of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Nov. 10, 1976)

"rono senbo", organ of the central committee of the workers' party of japan, carried on november 1 an editorial entitled "warm congratulations on the great victory of the communist party of china", warmly greeting comrade hua kuo-feng on his appointment as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee. it also hailed the great victory of historical significance in shattering the scheme of the anti-party "gang of four" to usurp party and state power.

the editorial says, "comrade hua kuo-feng has become the leader of the communist party of china since october 7. comrade hua kuo-feng was selected by the great leader comrade mao tsetung himself as his successor. we warmly support comrade hua kuo-feng for assuming the posts of chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, and warmly congratulate the chinese people who, most closely rallying round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng and carrying out the behests of comrade mao tsetung, made the great victory of historical significance in shattering the scheme of the anti-party clique of wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan to usurp party and state power."

"since the passing of comrade mao tsetung we have paid great concern to the new leadership of the communist party of china. this is because, in face of the important political situation with the death of the genuine great comrade mao tsetung, the class enemy both in china and abroad, revisionists, social-imperialists and the bourgeoisie are bound to plot machinations to sabotage the dictatorship of the proletariat, while we as part of the international proletariat could not but hope sincerely that the greatest bulwark of world revolution, china and her central leadership -- the communist party of china, will shatter these machinations, inherit, defend and develop the great cause left behind by comrade mao tsetung and make the party stronger than ever. now that comrade hua kuo-feng has assumed the post of party chairman and shattered the anti-party clique, how can we not feel delighted and encouraged excl."

the editorial says: "violating comrade mao tsetung's teaching, the 'gang of four', an anti-party clique, formed a faction, placed themselves above the party central committee to split the party and conspired to usurp the supreme leadership of the party and state. to achieve their wild ambition, they slid farther down the road against the principle of marxism. having lost all popular sympathy, they were extremely isolated and suffered ignominious defeat in the end."

it points out: "the struggle waged by the communist party of china against the wang-chang-chiang-yao anti-party clique is an intense life-and-death struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines. the victory achieved in the struggle by the communist party of china, the chinese proletariat and the chinese people will not only further push forward the revolutionary cause of the chinese proletariat, consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and ensure china to advance continuously along the road of socialism, but also is a great and historical victory to ensure the the people throughout the world to develop the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and all reaction, especially against hegemonism practised by the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states. the trend of the chinese revolution is a matter of great importance relating to the future of the world revolution. the victory of the struggle is a great victory of great practical importance and far reaching historical significance."

Chinese Weight Lifting Team Leaves Tokyo for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Nov. 10, 1976)

the chinese weight lifting team left here for home today after concluding its friendly visit to japan.

the chinese team led by wang hsiu-chuan arrived here on october 29. the chinese weight lifters visited tokyo, osaka, nagoya and yokohama, and held two friendly matches with japanese weight lifters in osaka and yokohama, which strengthened the friendship between the sportsmen and people of the two countries.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 11, 1976)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met here today with the leading members of the japan-china friendship visiting group of young farmers from akita prefecture, japan, with governor yujiro obata as leader, member of the lower house of the diet hosei yoshida as adviser, and daishiro doi and isao sumita as deputy leaders. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present were chang yu, leading member of the china international travel service, and shan ta-chi, council member of the china-japan friendship association.

the visiting group, made up of over 130 young farmers, arrived in peking on november 9. yesterday afternoon, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wang lei met and had a cordial talk with the leading members of the group. and in the evening, the peking municipal revolutionary committee gave a reception in honour of the japanese friends.

Japanese Friends Fete Chinese Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Nov. 11, 1976)

the japanese society of returnees from china (orthodox) and the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) jointly gave a reception here last night in honour of the chinese delegation of china-japan friendship workers, which arrived here on november 9.

among the more than 200 japanese friends of various circles present were shigeru fujita, chairman of the japanese society of returnees from china (orthodox), and hisao kuroda, chairman of the central headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox).

mi kuo-chun, counsellor of the chinese embassy here, was present at invitation.

fujita and kuroda delivered speeches at the reception. they deeply condoled on the passing of chairman mao, the great leader and teacher of the chinese people, and expressed warm congratulations on comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman

of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the military commission of the party central committee. they also warmly hailed the great victory of the c.p.c. central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng in shattering the anti-party "gang of four".

after reviewing the efforts made by his association for japan-china friendship in the past 20 years since its founding, fujita said that it is imperative for the japanese and chinese people to unite against hegemonism. he said, "before us there is a danger of contention for hegemony by the two super-powers which threatens peace; and at the same time there is some counter-current in our way. but japan-china friendship will surely have an infinitely bright future." he said, "the development of the friendly ties between japan and china and the everlasting friendship between the japanese and chinese people are an irresistible general trend and accord with the feelings of the people; therefore they can be sabotaged by no force whatsoever."

in his speech kuroda stressed, "friendship between the japanese and chinese people is the common desire of the people of the two countries. the proposed japan-china peace and friendship treaty is bound to be concluded in accordance with the spirit and principles of the japan-china joint statement with the united effort of organizations for japan-china friendship and friendly personages of various circles. the cause of friendship between the japanese and chinese people is bound to make further progress."

in his speech, leader of the chinese delegation wang yun-sheng expressed sincere thanks to the japanese friends of various circles for their profound condolences on the passing of chairman mao, their warm congratulations on comrade hua kuo-feng's appointment as chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and chairman of the military commission of the party central committee, and their congratulations on the great victory scored by the c.p.c. central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng in shattering the plot of the anti-party "gang of four" to usurp party and state power.

wang yun-sheng said, "with the warm support of the broad masses of the japanese people and the cooperation of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and other friendly organizations, our friends of the japanese society of returnees from china (orthodox) with mr. shigeru fujita as chairman have made positive contributions to the struggle to deepen the mutual understanding and friendship between the people of the two countries,

promote the friendly relations between the two countries and strive for an early conclusion of the proposed japan-china peace and friendship treaty."

he said: "the japanese people are waging a sacred struggle for the recovery of their northern territories. the chinese people firmly support the just struggle of the japanese people."

he stressed: "at present, the situation in our country is excellent. our party once again has a leader of its own and a reliable helmsman -- the respected and beloved chairman hua kuo-feng who is faithful in carrying out chairman mao's behests and carrying the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end." "representing the fundamental interests and common aspirations of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities in our country, the party central committee headed by chairman hua kuo-feng took resolute measures and shattered the criminal plot of the 'gang of four', wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan, to usurp party and state power, thus saving the party and the revolution. this is a great victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution and a great victory for mao tsetung thought," he said.

"we will continue to carry out firmly chairman mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs, further develop the friendship between the chinese and japanese people and the good-neighbourly and friendly relations between the two countries on the basis of the joint statement of the governments of china and japan, so as to contribute to the everlasting friendship between our two countries," he concluded.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan President Receives China's Song and Dance Troupe

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Nov. 10, 1976)

pakistan president fazal elahi chaudhry received ahyimu aitsetsuwa, leader, and kou tung-chen and rabiya mohamed, deputy leaders, of the song and dance troupe of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region of china, at the presidential house this morning.

the president said that economic and cultural exchanges between pakistan and china have gained greater momentum in recent years. the pakistan people are always ready to greet their friends from china. he said he was sure that the troupe would be accorded a hearty welcome from pakistan people anywhere it went.

the leader of the chinese troupe thanked the president for his reception. he said that the troupe had come here to learn from the pakistan people and artists.

secretary of the ministry of education of pakistan mohammad ajmal and chinese ambassador to pakistan lu wei-chao were present on the occasion.

begum nusrat bhutto, malik mohammad jafar, minister of state for science and technology and cultural affairs and begum ashrafa khatoon abbasi, deputy speaker of the national assembly, watched the performance of the chinese troupe this evening.

at the end of the performance, begum bhutto, in the company of the leader of the chinese troupe and the chinese ambassador, mounted the stage to present the chinese artists with bouquets and made a speech congratulating them on the success of their performance. she said that the performances given by the chinese troupe "do not express merely the culture of china; they are the mirror of the character of its people. the vigour found in the songs and the boundless energy of the dances are ingredients of one of history's most resolute and successful struggle against foreign domination, exploitation and other legacies of colonialism. they find an echo and reflection here in pakistan in the struggle of our people for the advancement and preservation of national independance and state sovereignty." "we have sung along with you in our hearts the song of

solidarity and eternal friendship between our two countries," she added.

ahyimu aitsetsuwa, leader of the chinese troupe, expressed thanks for the warm welcome and cordial hospitality accorded them by the pakistan government and people.

the leader and deputy leaders of the troupe called on begum bhutto yesterday morning. the ministry of education of pakistan gave a reception in honour of the chinese troupe yesterday evening. songs and dances were presented on the occasion by the artists of the two countries.

Pakistan Senate Salutes Memory of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Nov. 11, 1976)

the senate of pakistan adopted yesterday, the first day of its winter session, a resolution which "salutes the memory of chairman mao and extends its most sincere and profound condolences to the government and people of china".

the resolution, moved by the leader of the house in the senate rao abdul sattar, said: chairman mao tsetung "was not only the greatest leader and architect of modern china, but one of the greatest revolutionary leaders of all times. his long struggle against imperialism and exploitation and his contribution to the freedom of oppressed people everywhere will be written in letters of gold in the annals of human history. by his revolutionary thought and unremitting efforts, he built up china from a decadent feudal society into a modern state whose impact on the contemporary world is at once powerful and far-reaching." internationally, chairman mao had always upheld the cause of the oppressed people, the resolution said, adding: "chairman mao's passing away is an irreparable loss not only for the people of china but for the entire world."

"chairman mao was the principal architect of sino-pakistan friendship and always showed a deep and abiding concern for the integrity, progress and well-being of pakistan. in his death pakistan has lost a truly great and sincere friend who understood their hopes and aspirations. his memory will forever remain a source of aspiration for us," the resolution said.

acting leader of the opposition khawaja mohamad safdar fully endorsed the feelings and sentiments expressed in the resolution and said that the people of pakistan were shocked to learn the news of the death of chairman mao who had given his life for his people. he hoped that the cordial relations founded by the late chairman between the two countries would grow further.

senate chairman habibullah khan described chairman mao as a true and sincere friend of pakistan who had stood the test of time.

then all those present rose and observed two minutes' silence to pay their respect to chairman mao.

a resolution adopted by the pakistan federal union of journalists at its executive council meeting here on november 5 pointed out that chairman mao ranks among those outstanding personalities who do not belong to one nation and whose ideas and deeds will continue to influence and inspire mankind as a whole for generations to come. his memory will be cherished particularly by the working people the world over, the resolution said.

the people of pakistan, including journalists, are particularly grieved at the sad demise of chairman mao, because it was under his guidance that the chinese people cemented their friendship with the people of pakistan and resolutely extended full support for their struggle to preserve and safeguard pakistan's national independence and sovereignty, the resolution said.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Vice Minister of National Defense Visit PLA Unit

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1976)

general sterian tirca, vice-minister of national defence of the socialist republic of romania, visited today a chinese people's liberation army unit near peking in the company of li ta, deputy chief of staff of the p.l.a. and wan hai-feng, deputy political commissar of the peking unit. he was warmly welcomed by commanders and fighters of the unit.

col. ioan dubesteanu of the romanian embassy in peking accompanied general sterian tirca on the visit.

general sterian tirca and others visited barracks, processing factories run by the unit and a workshop run by officers' wives, and watched live ammunition shooting performance.

the unit's amateur propaganda team performed chinese and romanian songs and dances for the romanian guests.

when bidding farewell in the afternoon, general sterian tirca said they had enjoyed the visit. he wished the unit greater successes in the future.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: "Source of Greed"

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1976)

following are excerpts from a signed article entitled "the source of greed" carried in today's "people's daily":

the soviet paper "pravda" once revealed a story about a young auto-driver ivan salichuk. ivan bought a dwelling house with a loan to be repaid in january 1984. he died a tragic death in a car accident in the summer of 1974, leaving behind a pregnant widow and a baby just over one year old. when the loaner learned of ivan's death, he at once went to the court to demand immediate repayment on the pretext that the defendant did not take action to clear the debt.

it turned out that the loaner is salichuk the senior, father of ivan salichuk and manager of a flour mill. after the examination of the case the court passed the following verdict: ivan's widow must repay the debt to the loaner at once and pay the proceeding fee to the court as well. ivan's widow who was in a maternity hospital appealed to the court in great distress for permission to repay the debt by instalments. but the court rejected her request. salichuk the senior then took the opportunity to demand that the debt be cleared by turning over ivan's house to him. he won the case and obtained the ownership of the house through judicial procedures.

this incident is really a great irony of the so-called "mature and developed socialist society" much vaunted by the soviet revisionists.

the soviet bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie has always made a fetish of rubles and the worship of gold has been not only protected by law and praised by the press but also regarded as a lofty virtue which "arouses admiration among the people". as a result, from the bosses of the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie down to new and old-line bourgeois elements, all try their utmost to scramble for rubles and burden the vast working people who have been reduced to wage-labourers with sufferings and hardships. in their eyes, workers and peasants are nothing but tools that create surplus value for them. callous "cash payment" has been quite common in the soviet union today. such things as done by salichuk the senior are dwarfed by many other evils in the soviet society. yet they are a clear expression of the naked money relations between man and man in the soviet society and a ruthless exposure of the reactionary nature of the soviet revisionists' judicial organs in exercising the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

the protection by the soviet court of salichuk the senior in pressing for payment of debts has aroused strong indignation among soviet people. more than 30 colleagues of ivan salichuk in a joint letter aired grievances for his wife and lodged a complaint against the court. they also remonstrated with the soviet revisionist authorities. to cool down the angry masses, the soviet revisionist ruling clique's mouthpiece "pravda", feigning impartiality, blamed salichuk the senior and regretted the move of the court. it gave people the false impression that there are such official organs upholding justice in the soviet union today as "pravda". but, reading the report carefully, you will find that the paper is criticizing in a small way and helping in a big way. "pravda" had to give salichuk the senior some spankings but described the case as a result of "carelessness" so as to whitewash the judicial organ. by so doing "pravda" exposed itself as a tool to preserve the interests of the soviet revisionist ruling clique.

striking a pose, "pravda" asked in an ostentatious manner: "how can the spread of the bacterium of greed be checked?" to annihilate the bacterium, its source must be discovered. but, as is well known, the brezhnev ruling clique is a group of most greedy bloodsuckers, the chief behind-the-scenes boss of profit-grabbing old and new bourgeois elements and the general source of all evils brought about by capitalist restoration in the soviet union. only by ending the reactionary rule of the soviet revisionist renegade clique can the spread of the bacterium of greed be checked. this truth which "pravda" pretends not to understand will be seen more and more clearly by the revolutionary soviet people who went through the baptism of the great october socialist revolution.

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: What Is Brezhnev's Motive?

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1976)

the new tsars have shown "benevolence" to africa again. won't you believe? mr. brezhnev can give the testimony. at a dinner in honour of an angolan delegation not long ago, brezhnev harped on the shopworn theme again. he alleged that the soviet union has no "special interests" in africa. "we seek there no gain for ourselves," he said. he further claimed: "the only thing we want is recognition of the sacred right of every people to shape their destiny themselves, to choose their own road of development." is it true that the new tsars have done what they said?

take only angola as an example. no one forgets that when the new tsars first dipped their fingers on angola, they said on many occasions that "we seek there no gain for ourselves" and that they should "safeguard" angola's "sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity". but the soviet revisionists poured into angola large quantities of arms and thousands upon thousands of soviet "military advisors" and mercenaries. this newly independent country was thus plunged into a bloodbath under the gunfire of the new tsars, and over a hundred thousand angolan people were killed. about one million out of the six million people in angola became refugees and left their home country. the angolan people were driven into a plight even more miserable than under old colonialist rule. the new tsars' "benevolence" means sufferings to the angolan people.

one of the high-sounding pretexts under which the new tsars invaded angola was opposition to south african interference there. as this fig-leave was torn off last march when the south african racist troops were forced to withdrawn, the new tsars should leave the angolans "to shape their destiny themselves," and "to choose their own road of development". but facts showed that their aggression against angola was all the more stepped up. the merceneries were not withdrawn and their families were moved in. "military advisers" who infiltrated into angola stayed on while "experts" and "civilian personnel" were sent there one group after another. to legalise and perpetuate their forceful occupation, the new tsars imposed on angola within a few months over a dozen "pacts" and "agreements", a "declaration of cooperation" and a "treaty of cooperation". the latest "treaty" is valid for 20 years excl. everything in angola, from the political, economic and military domains to culture and education, from air, ground to the sea, has been brought into the orbit of soviet

"cooperation". k.g.b. agents go rampant in the country. brezhnev talked glibly about "recognition" of others' "sacred right" while his clique openly carried out aggression, intervention and control of angola. this is indeed the height of impudence excl. a zairian paper said, "the present activities of the soviets in africa show that the intentions they publicly professed are just perfidious talks insulting the rest of the world."

brezhnev is also lying when he said that "we seek there no gain for ourselves". the enslavement and plunder of the angolan people by the new tsars are facts known to all.

the ambitious new tsars have turned angola into an arsenal, a military base in disguise. soviet conventional weapons, electronic equipment, rockets, missiles and mig-21s have continuously been dispatched into the country. why are the new tsars so "generous" in angola? public opinion in africa has seen through their trick since long ago. it points out that the russians want to set up a naval base in angola for their atlantic fleet with the blood of the angolan people and that "the russians want to dominate africa by force of arms."

it is in the nature of soviet social-imperialism to exploit and plunder the developing countries. scarcely had the smoke and din of battle died down in angola when the voracious new tsars started their little game of economic exploitation there. the u.s. weekly "call" reported that last january the soviet union bought large quantities of coffee from angola at the low price of 180 escudos per bag compared with 470 escudos per bag on the world market. through this deal alone the soviet revisionists made an incredible gain of 30 million u.s. dollars. what is more, the new tsars are stretching their claws to the economic lifeline of angola, especially diamond and other mineral resources for which their mouths have long watered. it is reported that in their scramble for diamond in angola, the soviet social-imperialists had clashes with their mercenary troops.

from these few hard facts people can get to know the true meaning of brezhnev's "benevolence", which is nothing but the wild ambition of an aggressor and expansionist who wants to rob and enslave the african people. the african people indignantly call the new tsars "the biggest hypocrites", "predatory tigers" and "vipers one must be on guard against". the angolan people with their fine tradition of struggle have risen resolutely against brezhnev's russia which is "forcing the heroic angolan people to succumb to new colonization".

but one may still ask: why is brezhnev harping on the old tunes now? the answer is that the ambitious new tsars are too avaricious. they want to carry on their expansion and infiltration in central and southern africa and step up their scramble for africa with the u.s. imperialists so as to pose a threat to europe and seek world hegemony. the big fanfare made personally by brezhnev is only a smokescreen to cover up their further attempts of aggression and expansion in africa.

africa today is an awakening africa, a fighting africa. it is only a daydream of the new tsars to lord it over the african people once again. "soviet social-imperialism get out of africa excl." -- the african people's resounding cry is a head-on blow to the new tsars.

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Soviet Stick Help Heighten Vigilance in Western Europe

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 11, 1976)

in face of soviet sabre-rattling, the west european countries have taken measures this year to strengthen their defence posture. many of them, from the baltic states in the north to the mediterranean countries in the south, have staged military manoeuvres, and even sweden and switzerland, both neutral nations, exercised themselves last month in repelling foreign invasion.

but their self-defence efforts have so irritated the kremlin that its mouthpieces, tass, "pravda" and "krasnaya zvezda", have come out with all sorts of charges, attacking west germany, britain, belgium and norway for their replacement of arms and equipment, blaming france for its closer cooperation with other west european countries in defence efforts, and assailing all the relevant countries for their recent military exercises.

soviet hegemonism is characterized, among other things, by the practice of distorting facts and making false charges. while the soviet propaganda machine operated in full blast charging the west european countries with "strengthening their military potentials", "aggravating tension" and "posing a threat to the security and peace of europe", the soviet union itself, and nobody else, was doing the very same things which it falsely charged against others. it is common

knowledge that in europe today the soviet union is increasing its military capabilities, aggravating tension and posing an ever serious threat to security and peace.

everybody sees that the soviet union is feverishly engaged in an extensive arms expansion and war preparation drive to rival with the united states for the domination of europe and the whole world. its military expenditures take up one-third of its national budget and one-fifth of its national revenue, a percentage much larger than those of the west european countries.

setting its bag for western europe, the soviet union has deployed in europe three-fourths of its armed forces and tens of thousands of its tanks. its naval fleets rampage over the waters of the mediterranean, the north sea, the baltic and the north atlantic ocean. the commander-in-chief of the soviet navy, sergei g. gorshkov, has openly called for soviet efforts to establish "command of the sea" and create prerequisites for the exercise of control over the world.

in the past few years, the soviet union has held more and more offensive manoeuvres with western europe as its hypothetical enemy. most of its war games held on more than 90 occasions from 1969 to 1974 were staged in europe. two massive exercises were held in the first half of this year in the balkan and nordic areas. a special soviet naval task force sailed into the north sea in june-july, manoeuvring to seize a passage out of the baltic sea.

in face of all this, the west european countries naturally have to take self-defence measures, strike up a firm defence posture and strengthen their unity. but this has enraged the new tsars, who wish only to see a disunited western europe, weak and unguarded, submitting itself to the tender mercies of the kremlin. only such a western europe can become, in the eyes of the kremlin rulers, a champion of "detente", not working for "aggravating tension" as charged by the soviet mouthpieces. one should only throw the door open for an invader and not shut the door against him -- this is the quintessence of the soviet gangsters' logic excl.

obviously, a disunited and weak western europe is vulnerable to soviet attack. only by making common cause can western europe stand up to the soviet union as a rival. western europe is superior to the soviet union in terms of both population and economic strength. standing in unity, it becomes a powerful deterrent to soviet penetration and expansion. for fear of unity, the soviet

union has worked year after year to sow discord among the west european countries, to divide them with pressure or blandishment, and to overwhelm them piecemeal -- all for the ultimate goal of dominating the whole of europe. but developments in europe go against the desire of the new tsars in the kremlin.

furthermore, soviet vituperation and attack have been helpful to raising western europe's understanding of the soviet union. since the beginning of the year, the soviet union has organized several large-scale abusive offensives in an attempt to press down the momentum of enhancing defence and unity in western europe. but things have not turned out the way the soviet union has wished. more people saw through soviet hegemonism and deepened their understanding of it each time the soviet union exerted its pressure on western europe. at present, the soviet fraud of sham detente and genuine expansion is being discussed more and more among west european military and political figures, in journals and at research institutes, universities and factories. many official documents have also explicitly pointed out that the soviet military strategy is "offensive", and that it is necessary to prepare to cope with a soviet "surprise attack".

a deepened understanding of the soviet union in western europe marked by the fact that people have seen soviet "offensiveness", hegemonic posture, deception and weakness. taught by living reality, they have come to understand that the situation in western europe has not been relaxed and that the soviet union is stepping up war preparations instead of "leaving out war". this sense of perception comes from soviet military deployments in europe, its numerous military exercises and all-pervasive espionage activities. as julian amery, british conservative m.p. and former minister, has pointed out, the soviet union has far more troops than their need to defend themselves or even to control other countries of its bloc. he said that the deployment of the soviet forces is "for the offensive, more than to the defensive". whenever seeing "an opportunity to expand", the soviet union will "take it", he noted. the west german paper "frankfurter allgemeine zeitung" pointed out that the soviet action shows, "the soviet union is adopting an offensive strategy".

a number of west european journals said that though indulging itself in sabre-rattling, the soviet union is faced with insurmountable difficulties at home and abroad. in the final analysis, it is but a "colossus with feet of clay" living on the west's loans, technology and wheat. as the west

german paper "bayern kurier" has put it, "if the west dispels its fear and believes in its own strength," the soviet threat and attack can be defeated.

the west european countries' understanding of soviet hegemonism has been gradually deepened. the soviet vituperation and attack on western europe's enhancement of unity and resistance to hegemonism have speeded up this process.

CHINA AND TOGO

Togolese, Chinese Medical Workers Rejoin Severed Arm in Cancer Case

(NCNA-English Lome, Nov. 10, 1976)

togolese and chinese doctors, working in close cooperation, succeeded for the first time in rejoining the severed arm of a togolese woman while curing her of cancer.

last april, the patient was admitted into a clinic affiliated to the lome hospital. her condition was critical as she had been suffering from cancer in her right wrist since last year. after examination, the togolese and chinese doctors working at the hospital immediately operated on the patient, cutting off the whole wrist and rejoining the severed hand with the fore-arm. the 8-hour intense and complicated operation was very successful thanks to the joint efforts and close cooperation between the togolese and chinese medical workers.

after six months of careful treatment and daily exercise, the patient could use her hand and arm normally. when she was discharged from the hospital on october 22, she clasped the togolese and chinese doctors by the hand for a long time to express her heartfelt thanks.

the successful operation was hailed by togolese friends. the "togo press", radio and television of togo gave wide publicity to the news, praising the solidarity and friendship between the medical workers and peoples of the two countries.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Minister of Foreign Trade Meets FRG Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1976)

chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang here this morning met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the general association of german retailers led by fritz conzen, president of the general association.

on hand were ambassador to china of the federal republic of germany erwin wickert and commercial counsellor of the f.r.g. embassy in china tobias tafel.

present were vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade wang wen-lin and deputy department director of the ministry of foreign trade peng chin-po.

the delegation left peking to tour shihchiachuang and kwangchow this afternoon. it will go home after the visits.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Amity Association President Meets and Fetes Zambian Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1976)

wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and feted yesterday a friendship delegation from zambia led by mrs. esther banda, political secretary of northern province in zambia. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were zambian ambassador to china andreya s. masiye and his wife, and officials of the zambian embassy in peking.

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, was also present.

the nine-member delegation arrived in peking on november 8 for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

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